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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 189— BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Aug.	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Aug.	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
4th Oct	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination
13th Aug.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 8-30 A.M.
15th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via K'chi
20th ,,	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departures.
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita.	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamevama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	23th Aug..	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept,	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Komivama	5607	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	300	240	150	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—2027. Telegrams:— "YUSEN."

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,37 50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. STEWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (offg.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 3.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppey	Lyallpur
Ambala	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bareilly	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Mussoorie
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bhopal	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Murree
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nadiad
Broach	Nandyal
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nagpore
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Naihital
Calcutta (Park Street)	Narayangunge
Calicut	Nasik
Cawnpore	Negapatam
Chittagong	Nellore
Chandpore,	Nowshera
Coconada	Ootacamund
Cochin	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Coimbatore	Patna
Colombo	Peshawar
Conjeevereram (Out Station)	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Poona
Cuddapah	Poona City
Cuttack	Quetta
Dacca	Rajahmundry
Dehradun	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Darjeeling	Rangoon
Delhi	Rangpur
Dalhousie	Rawalpindi
Dhanbad	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Farrukhabad	Sholapur
Fyzabad	Sialkot
Gorakhpur	Simla
Godhra	Srinagar
Guntur	Sukkur
Gwalior,	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jaipur	Ujjain
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Viramgam
Jamshedpur	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
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LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
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R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Shahtan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
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Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
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Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

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Lowest rates with highest returns.
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BOMBAY.

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THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
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WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

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A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."
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Bombay Office:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

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SHUDHA SWADESHI CLOTHS

FINE FANCY BORDERED **Dhoties**
Sarees OF ALL DESIGNS
FINE **Mulls**
FINE SHIRTING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS

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Jacconets
Doria
Voile
Etc. Etc.

ALL THE ABOVE are manufactured at the CALICO MILLS, AHMEDABAD, from yarn spun at the Mills upto 100s. Counts.

WE GUARANTEE that every thread of yarn used in cloths is spun in our own mills in Ahmedabad.

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PRAGRAJ GALLI
MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Sold in Retails at :—**THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.**
THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.
THE DECCAN STORES LIMITED
AND
ALL OTHER PROMINENT STORES AND CLOTH SHOPS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

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HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
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You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality, gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cures the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

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LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA.)

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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Departments, Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced LADY TEACHER for Nana Kanya Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad, Sind. Salary Rs. 125—5—150. A graduate and a trained teacher will be preferred. Apply to the Manageress.
A 20384

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a local Mill. Previous experience essential. Apply with credentials to Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20389

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fashionable silk suitings, stockings, tweeds, blankets, etc., etc. For terms apply to the NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R10933

WANTED—One B.A. with Science or one B.Sc. on Rs. 60—5—90 or 65—5—90 respectively for A.V. School. Applications should reach the undersigned before 25th instant with testimonials stating age, caste, and experience. S.M. HAGRE, President Barsi City Municipality.
A 20363

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. Two days' FREE trial NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2., Rawalpindi.
A M

WANTED for the Guru Ramdas Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Ginning Mills, Amritsar:—(1) CARDING & SPINNING MASTER. (2) WEAVING MASTER, having experience of about 15 or 20 years. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach as soon as possible on the following address:—PROPRIETOR, Guru Ramdas, S. W. & G. Cotton Mills, Amritsar.
A20399

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Britisher, 9 years in Mesopotamia of which five have been spent as Assistant and Manager of large Engineering Contracting business desires post preferably in Arabic speaking country. Prospect of business, etc. can be explained by interview before 19th instant. Address Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10960

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BUNGALOWS at Walkeshwar, suitable for Hindoos. Terms very reasonable. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10918

THE upper flat of a bunglow 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. For particulars, apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R10952

TO BE LET—One big OFFICE ROOM, complete with Electric Light, at Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road. Apply ALAN PRESS.
C R10957

TO BE LET—SHOPS at Hughes Road, Chowpatty. For particulars apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, "Anandkaman," Chowpatty, Road.
C R10954

AT COLABA CAUSEWAY (Salvage Corps Station Building) a portion of the second floor as residence. Rent about Rs. 100, also GODOWNS suitable for MOTOR GARAGES, SHOPS, PRINTING PRESS or for storing machinery, etc. Rent very Cheap. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10915

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AT 426 Girgaum Road, Thakordwar MOTOR GARRAGES, GODOWNS WORKSHOPS and space suitable for small PRINTING PRESS, etc. Rent very moderate. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
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TO BE LET—THE WATSON HOTEL BUILDING as a whole or separately by floors or flats. Excellent as a whole for a hotel and separately for a restaurant, offices, shops and residence. Apply to P. B. GORADIA, Hashmat Mahal, Chowpaty.
C 20382

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

OFFICES—Large and Small, on 2nd and 3rd floors of Nanjee Building 17, Elphinstone Circle. Lift. Area about 3005 sq. feet. Excellent Central situation. Terms reasonable. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10916

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW, Vile-Parle, two minutes' way from Ry. Station with best accommodation of well, garden, etc. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Mandvi. Phone No. 23454.
C R10909

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INDIAN STAGE DRESSES of various descriptions purchased for Rs. 2,000 in wearable condition offered for Rs. 200 or nearest offer. Owner going home. Apply to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10961

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FOR SALE in Nagpur. Pucca house in two blocks in front of Patwardhan High School, Sitabaldi.—Apply to A. V. RATNAM, Tent Lines, Nagpur.
G R10956

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MAHOMED ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35, CAWNPORE.
N R10878

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SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliances each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY.
L R10962

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

MATCHES MACHINERY—Complete to prepare 25 to 30 Cases a day is ready for sale. For further particulars see or write to Messrs. KASHINATH D. KHOTE AND CO., Khoja Mohola, Bombay.
K R10959

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

USED CAR BUYERS.—Do you want to get a good used car at your own reasonable price? Don't wait. We have some really good ones for sale. OVERLAND 4; WILLIS KNIGHT 7 seater; MAXWELL 2 seater; CHARRON 5 seater; NAPIER 7 seater Landau; SCRIPPS-BOOTH 5 seater; DODGE SEDAN; DODGE TOURING 5 seater; MORS SALOON 7 seater; APPERSON '8' 7 seater; DARRACQ 5 seater; Harley Davidson Combination. T. R. PRATT (BOMBAY) LTD., Cumballa Hill, Show Room, Bombay.
J2 20235

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PAIN BALM.

Bazaar Balms contain Tinctures of Capsicum and such others, which produce burning sensation on the skin only, without any result. Planta Pain Balm contains highly efficacious ingredients like Camphor, Cloves, Eucalyptus, MENTHOL, Wintergreen, etc. Sold everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T M

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES.
TREASURE HOUSE,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

GENTLEMAN proceeding to Europe on business on the 15th August is willing to represent firms. Apply Box No. 424, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R10953

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, No I Housing and Materials Division, invites sealed tenders for "Paving around plinths of chawls at De Lisle Road."

Tender Forms will on payment of Rs. 2 per set be issued to intending contractors by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Housing District No. 1, Matunga. Any other information necessary can also be had from the same officer on any working day during office hours. Tenders will be received till 2 p.m. (Standard Time) of the 18th August, 1924.

J. R. COLABAWALA,
Executive Engineer,
Housing District No. 1.
C20351

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1843.)

WE have been appointed as AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the most reasonable rates.

K. P. KOTHARE & CO.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20282

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. DORABJI CURSETJI SHROFF AT SEWRI.

THE whole of the above estate comprising an area of about 145,000 square yards for sale. Part of the lands abut on New Sewri Road, and part on the Old Sewri Road, and the same can be sold in small lots suit purchasers. One piece of hilly land abuts on Parel, Tank Road, and another piece of hilly land behind the Chine Mill will have a frontage on the 80 ft. wide road which is to be made there by the Bombay Municipality.

The lands are very suitable for residences, as also for commercial and industrial purposes as they are close to the new centre of activity for cotton bales at Sewri Bunder, which is very close by.

Intending purchasers are requested to communicate with Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver of the said estate, at his Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1924.
C20379

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

SETH GORDHANDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE PAREL, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION AND ELECTRIC LIFT.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay the undersigned will receive sealed tenders for (1) electric installation work (2) supply of an electric lift in the above building before 12 noon of 27th August, 1924.

Tender forms and specifications can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy for installation work and Re. 1 for the lift. Plans can be inspected during office hours.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. WITTET, F.R.I.B.A.
Director.
The Tata Engineering Company Limited.
Bombay House,
24, Bruce Street, Fort.
20387

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 12th (Ashura), and THURSDAY, the 14th instant (Cocoanut Day), those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th August, 1924.
C20362

FOR SALE.

(1) The GOODWILL, stock-in-trade, Plant, achinery, etc., of Messrs. R. Venkiah Brothers, Photographic Studio, Mount Road, adras.

(2) PLANT, MACHINERY, FITTINGS, tc., of the Star of the East Films, Ltd., in the Film Producing Studio in Vepery.

For particulars and terms apply to:—
B. F. GREATOREX, Receiver of R. Venkiah's Estate, 113, Armenian Street, Madras.
20360

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 309, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on 18th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1924 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DESAI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th August, 1924, to 31st August, 1924, both days inclusive.
20406

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company on 5th August, 1924, a dividend on 1st Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum for six months ending 31st March, 1924, (from which Income Tax has to be deducted) a dividend on 2nd Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) for six months ending 31st March, 1924, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 19th August, 1924, between 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 23rd July, 1924, to whom the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th August, 1924.
C 20398

KHANDWA ELECTRIC PLANT FOR SALE

belonging to the Central India Electric Supply and Industrial Company, Limited. The plant is in perfect running order, used for two years only, situated in the best locality of the Town and giving a good return. Intending purchasers will take inspection, if necessary, and communicate with the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1. 2 Sets of CRUDE OIL RUSTON and HORNSBY ENGINES, cold starter, single cylinder, type 80 B.H.P., directly coupled with (Mather Platt Bros.') Dynamos 45 K. W. capacity 460/500 Volts.
2. (Whip and Bourne) SWITCH-BOARD, consists of 2 generators, 2 Balancers and 4 feeding panels with all necessary accessories.
3. Aerial line on Manisman Poles of sizes 4in., 3in. and 2½in. tops and 28ft. length, with bare copper wires from No. 0 to 10 S.W.G., running about 12 miles in all the important streets and Civil lines, with 230 Municipal lights and 260 consumers.
4. Land, Building, etc.
5. The Power House is capacious enough to have 2 more sets of Engines as above, well furnished with offices and separate workshop, Store-room and meter-room whole surrounded by pacca brick masonry compound wall.

(Sd.) S. T. DRAVID,
High Court Vakil,
and
Official Liquidator.
The C. I. E. S. and I. Co., Ltd.
Taku-Ganj,
Indore.
The 26th July, 1924.
R10964

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Government of India LOAN.

FIVE PER CENT BONDS 1933.

Issued at Rs. 98-4 per cent and repayable at par in 1933.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1945-55.

Issued at Rs. 99 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955.

BOTH ISSUES ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

Lists will be closed on the 16th.

Full details including terms on which War Bonds can be tendered, may be ascertained from any Bank or Treasury or from the Dy. Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following INTERIM DIVIDENDS have been declared, namely:—

Rs. 150 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 7/8 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 3 per share on 83,990 shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 11th August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 22nd July, 1924, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd July to 2nd August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
C20181

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of K. N. BHAT alias NARASIMHA MADHAV BHAT, late of Bombay, Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Bill Department of the Imperial Bank of India, Limited and a Bachelor .....Deceased.

SANTAPPA MADHAV BHAT, of Kalyanpur, a village in the Udipi Taluk of the South Kanara District in the Madras Presidency, Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, a Priest by profession at present temporarily residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 26th day of September, 1923.
SANTAPPA MADHAV BHAT,
in Person.
C20407

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5474 of 1922.

VIJBAI alias VIRBAI, widow the executrix of the last Will and Testament of Khetsey Khiasey. ... Plaintiff

Vs.

(1.) BALUBHAI MULCHAND; (2.) TARABAI, widow and legal representative of Khimchand Uttamchand, (3.) NEMCHAND ABECHAND and (4.) MOTICHAND ABECHAND. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1924, at the hour of FIVE O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West Side of Dhanji Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the EAST by Dhanji Street aforesaid on or towards the WEST by sweepers passage, on or towards the NORTH by the house of Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapurchand and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of the late Motibai widow of Dorabji Pestonji Mewawalla, bearing Municipal C Ward No. 722 and Street Nos. 76-80 and New Survey No. 1379.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western Side of Dhanji Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 Feet in length and 13½ Feet in breadth or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 723 and Street No. 82 and bears Collector's New Survey No. 1378 and is bounded on the NORTH by the house of Bhimji Moolji Sukhadwalla on the SOUTH by the house of the Mortgagor, on the EAST by the said Dhanji Street and on the WEST by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C20421

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF ABDULLA BIN MOHI SIN OF BOMBAY, ARAB MAHOMEMEDAN,
.....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any rights in or charge or claims on or claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased Abdulla Bin Mohisin, who died at New Kazi Street, Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of February, 1924, leaving a Will or Testamentary writing of which Mr. Hoseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji and Bai Fatmabai, widow of the said deceased Abdulla Bin Mohisin are executors and who are authorised to administer the estate of the said deceased in terms of the said Will, are hereby required to send or lodge on or before the 31st day of August, 1924, in the office of the undersigned a statement of their respective rights, charges, claims, debts or liabilities verified by oath or solemn affirmation for investigation, at the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which we shall then have notice as aforesaid.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1924.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors of the Will of Abdulla Bin Mohosin deceased.

20386

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of HAJI MAHOMED JAWAD ISPAHANI, a widower, late of Poona Shia Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Landlord residing at 8th Oriental Cottages, Synagogue Road, Poona .....Deceased.

AGA MAHOMED KAZIM BAGHDADI, of Cairo, Shia Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing in Bombay at Ahmed Mansion, Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executor named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 4th day of August, 1924.

MESSRS. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

20405

C

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MATARPAKHADY, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Bai Pirojbai widow of Jamshedji Nanabhai Guzder and Shrimbai, wife of Manecki Bhimjibhai Patel, the two of the administratrices of the estates of Bai Manockbai, widow of Byramji Nanabhai Banaji, deceased and also under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for Messrs. Framroze Manecki Daji Ghandhy and Cowasji Hormusji Daji Ghandhy, the remaining two administrators of the estate of Bai Manockbai widow of Byramji Nanabhai Banaji, deceased, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, the immoveable property hereunder described belonging to the estate of the deceased at the premises at No. 39, Matarpakhady, Mazagaon on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matarpakhady, Mazagaon, formerly in the Sub-District of Mandvi, but now of Bombay, on the Western side of the Road, leading to the late Gunpowder Works, containing by admeasurement 396 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 5919, Street No. 39 and bearing New Survey No. — and Cadastral Survey No. 335 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the house of Antonio Serao and partly by the house of S. Perreira, on or towards the West by the house of J. A Baptista, on or towards the North by the house of E. L. Vallidares and on or towards the South by public passage, vacant possession will be given to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee at their office in Cama Building, Ball Lane, Fort or to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert at Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AT FORT BALLARD ESTATE, "NARANDAS" BUILDING, OPPOSITE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address all the office furniture, etc., such as large and small writing tables, revolving top tables, glass door book cases, file cabinets, copying press with stand, Godrej safe, typewriter with stand, recorder machine, partition, teakwood cupboards, teapoys, book stands, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 11th August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable teak and blackwood artistic designed household furniture by Roberts, Deoji and others, large partition screens, counters, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, MONDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kensondas Natha Buildings, next to Share Bazar, at the Junction of Dalal Street and Hummum Street, Fort. Valuable artistic designed furniture such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich tapestry, lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, show cases, large partition screen, office and roll top writing tables, glass book case, fancy teapoys, full sized mirror and tiled door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing table and chest of drawers, large counters, marble top washhand tables, meatsafe.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LATEST TYPE MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK, BLACK AND REAL MAHOGANISED HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOMS FURNITURE, FEW PAIRS OF ARTISTIC SOLID MARBLE FIGURES AND PILLARS, TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, GRAMOPHONE, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) in Jamanti Terrace, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, of latest type made-to-order teak, black and mahoganised household furniture, consisting of oval sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner wagon, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, mirror back cabinets, silver show-cases, gramophone, lady's and office tables, book cases, carpets, artistic solid marble figures and pillars, music teapoys, solid iron beds, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, lady's chival dressing tables to match cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, mirror back hatstand, boot and towel stands, marble tables, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery, plated ware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

Property of a gentleman proceeding Home.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree, in the undermentioned godown, on account of the Insurance office concerned, the following damaged cotton, ex s. s. "Janus" and "Khandala":—

In Godown No. H. 106 of Messrs. Narandass Rajaram and Co.:—
37 bales African Cotton.
In Godown No. J. 135 of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.:—
17 bales African Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MILL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS FOR PRIVATE SALE.

2 British Quad Motor Lorries.
1 British Quad Chassis, 3½ tons, to clear at a reasonable price to close account.
For inspection apply to the undersigned.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers:—By order of the Banks and the parties concerned:—

1 Electric Motor 35 H.P. 440 Volts Underwood Machinery Make.
1 Case samples of Crockery, 50 Dozen Cups and Saucers, about 200 cwt. Iron Bolts and Nuts of Big Size. Iron Bars 2.1/4 inches about 19.1/2 cwt. 4 Cases Coat and Vest Buttons.
1 Case Universal Time Recorder Machines, 5 Boxes Hand Ventilators. 1 Case Cycle Stands, 200 Dozen Collars, 3 Cases Cash Boxes, Miscellaneous:—Ladies' and Gents' Socks, Collars Marino cloth, Buttons, Sewing Machines etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1924.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6.8 & 10 p. m. THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

HAROLD LLOYD IN
"A SAILORMADE MAN"
THE FUNNIEST 4-REEL COMEDY EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.
PATHE GAZETTE | OUR SURE SHIELD | OUR GANG
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
POPULAR PRICES.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES EXCEPT BALCONY AND GALLERY.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL'S MIGHTY SUPER-PRODUCTION
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"
12 Reels—from Victor Hugo's immortal novel
"Notre Dame de Paris" featuring
LON CHANEY
supported by such notable Stars as
NORMAN KERRY-PATSY RUTH
MILLER-WINIFRED BRYSON
ERNEST TORRENCE
and a host af others.
OPENING SIX PARTS THIS WEEK
The Programme includes the International News and a Joe Martin Monkey Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
Featuring MARTHA MANSFIELD.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
Featuring MARY PICKFORD.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"HAIL THE WOMAN"
Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

THIS WEEK—TO-DAY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
RAM RAVAN YUDHA
OR
SITA SUDHI
Time and Rates as usual.

Bombay's Premier and Palatial
Novelty
Cinema Presents To-Night
and This Week only
Majestic Film Co's
Social Super Photo-Play,
'Debt of Sin'
To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Next Saturday
"POONA RAIDED"

IMPERIAL
To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR SUPER PHOTO-PLAY
"NAVI-SETHANI"
DAILY 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, Aug. 11.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

(At 11-30 a.m.)

DISCIPLINARY JURISCDICTION

Little No.—J B Kanga Esq. Advocate-General Petitioner, Parshotumrai Tricumdas Mankad, an Attorney-at-Law Respondent, Wadia G. and Co.

Ferreira and Vai Javerbai widow Petitioner, Parshotumrai Tricumdas Mankad Respondent, Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

S.C.C. 1932/20581-21—Dharamsi & Co., Oonkerlal Girdharlal and anr. vs. Madanlal Gopalji, Thakordas.

For Speaking to the Minutes of Consent Decreetal f. Reference to Commissioner.

4875-21—Edgelow, Vallabhdas Mulji, vs. Pransbanker Narbheshanker Ghellabhai and ors., Pundle & Co., Mulla and M.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

1338-24—Payne, Rustamji Hormusji Oomrigar, vs. The Millstores Trading Co. Ltd., Mulla and M.

2386-20—Kharas, Navalram Sadaji, vs. Ranchod Ambaram, Pocha and Co.

2172-23—N.C. Dalal, Ratelal Manchalal Vebini, vs. Gaya Bros., a firm, Chubbe and Co.

3590-22—Smetham & Co., Gajanan Mahadeo Parker and anr., vs. Damodar Ganesh Parker and ors., Thakordas & Co., Smetram B & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usab Bhugas Umerji and anr, Muncher-shaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gocildas Pasta and another v Ramzan ali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultamarino v Narandas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426-23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Magaulal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

FOR JUDGMENT.

4145-22—Jehangir M, Gopat Yeshwant Rele, vs., Khanderao Ramnath Dunenath, Subnis.

FOR DISMISSAL.

62-20—Khunderao Mulchand Tarachand, vs. Narotumdas Ranchordas a firm, Jamshedji R.S.D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4849—Shamrao, Ratilal Gordhandas vs. Jayabhai Bhagwandas.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE AGAINST THE 3RD PARTIES.

2370-21—Bupchand Jamnadas a firm, vs. Lunicharam Ramchand and anr., Jamshedji R, Edg. W & Co.

For speaking to the Minutes of Decreetal Order of Reference to commissioner.

1151-24—Mehta, Madhavji Jeshany vs., Gocildas Damodhar & ors, Edgelow, Bhaishanker, and M.C. Dalal.

LONG CAUSES.

473-24—Ramanlal Mohanlal Chandulal and Co., vs. The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., Little.

5217-23—N.C. Dalal, Tribhovandas Bhimji, vs., Kulsumbhai Salehboy, Jehangir S.

564-22—Jehangir S, Mahadeo Atmaram Joshi, vs., Krishnaji Anant Joshi, Little.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3146-23—Captain, Parshotum Meghji, vs., Charandas Chaturbhuj & ors, Vacha, Captain.

LONG CAUSES.

456-22—Edgelow, Popatlal Poonamchand, vs. Ambalal Motichand, N.C. Dalal.

487-22—Payne, Koorji Dharamsi and Co., vs., A M. Sewliwalla a firm, Mehta Lalji and Co.

595-22—Malvi, Sitaram Bhirulal a firm, vs. Esoofally Mahomedalli, Patell.

882-22—Amin, Chhotalal Kothari and Co., D.C. Soonavalla.

723-22—Anandrao, Hidalal Radhakison Singi, vs., Curseondas Vallabhdas, Mulla.

209-22—Pandia, Irigam and Crotier a firm, vs., Jivaji Jafferji, a firm, Rustomji.

710-22—Amerchand, Dullabhai Bhagwanji, vs. Prembhai Jethabhai a firm, Malhubhai.

2855-22—In person a Pauper, Bai Bachubai, vs. Bai Manikbai, Jehangir G.

702-22—Pandia & Co., Kulsumbi widow, vs. Shaik Hussein Shaikalli and ors, Dabholkar.

927-22—Malvi, Amulakchand, Gadgil Samant and Co., Rajhavaya.

3833-22—Surveyor, Klamber and Co. vs. Joshi and Co., Ferreira and Vai.

3181-22—Shah, Narsi Padamsey vs., Shamji Passor and ors.

3810-22—Shah, Revashanker Madhovji, a firm, vs., Chunnilal Pitamber, G.B. Pandya.

4698-22—Raghavaya, Cheniram Jesraj, a firm, vs., Haji Ali Haji, Abdul.

4792-22—Sakur a firm, Manchersha.

4419-22—Patell, Rameshwarprasad Kessiprasad a firm, vs. Dhanji Ratansi, a firm, Matubhai.

1010-22—Surajmal, Mahamed Hussein Mahomed Syed Mulla, vs. Muaji Parshotum, Surveyor and Co.

1174-22—Madhovji, Ramdas Bhoja and Co., vs., The Bank of Morvi Ltdd, Little.

2317-22—Crawford, The International Banking Corporation Co., vs. Ibrahim Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy, Wadia G and Co.

2856-22—Forbes, Ambalal Narbheram, vs. Shavakshaw D. Davar, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUMMARY SUIT.

198-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen Rannath v E C Ramley, Purnanand C and J.

SHORT CAUSE.

597-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudaymal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota v Karimbhoy Jatalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSE.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H L and Co.

33-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Meherbux Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.

40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.

1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.

41-23—J.C. Bardeu, in Re, Government vs. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Merwanji.

LONG CAUSE.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishan Lanke, The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1885-24—Amarchand and M, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd v Ismail H Moosa Ltd, Payne and Co.

2239—Craford, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., vs. Vithaidas Thakordas, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3138-21—M.B. Mamar and Co., Jaigopal Premagar, vs. Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Do, Do, vs. Thakersidas Nandlal Wadia G and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas v Bhikhanchand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

1486-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Manekchand v Thansukhlal Sarangi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4871-23—Mulji Th and Co, Manockbai, vs Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

733-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrat Bejnath, Madhowji and Co.

734-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singi and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Nensy, Mahatur Lila, Thakoredas and D.

788-22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Maganlal Moreshwar, Jamsedji R and D.

791-22—In Person, Gokuldas Devji, Mohanlal Harjiwan, Ferreira and V.

792-22—Merwanji K and Co, Fidaali Gulamali, Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Tyeb and Bros, Motichand D.

807-22—Parelkar and Co, Pranjiwandas Gordhandas, Sha Vakatchand Dayabhai, Amin and D.

808-22—Chitnis K and M Monji Liladhar, Jadhavji Thakersey and another, Payne and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co, Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

846-22—Payne and Co., Rahimtulla Haji Mahomed Mowji, vs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.

848-22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., The Central India Spg. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., vs. The Emperor Edward Spng. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

849-22—Manubhai and Co., Hassanally Bagsonbhai, vs. The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Amarchand and M.

889-22—Unwalla P and P, Punjabi Nagindas Hurdas, vs. R. Trivedi and Co., Tyabji D and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Tarapore-wala and Bharucha, vs. Gulam Husein Esaji Tajibhoy, Dallas and Co.

920-22—Crawford B and Co., Meer Aboodi Menashy Meyer Shushona, vs. Solomon Aboodi Menashi Meyer Shushona and others, Little and Co.

934-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Jaya Kumari widow, vs. Ranchhoddas Dharamdas Bhansali and another, Wadia G and Co.

935-22—Pandia and Co., Nazirudin Amirbeg, vs. Ahmed Abdul Satar, Mulla and M.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revaram Ajaram v Bhagseth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

5165-23—Little and Co, A J Von Wolfing and anr v D H Jeewandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 535.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 605.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 595.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 311½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.51-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 81.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 85.70.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet—Nominal market.

London, August 8.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 3/16 unsettled
Bar Gold 4. 11. 4 downward tendency
Bar Silver Spot 34 3/8 quiet

London, August 9.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 1/16 unsettled
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/4 unsettled

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/32
Dem. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 13/32
Fes Demand	535
American Dollars	311 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	169 1/2
Shanghai	232
Japan	128
Singapore	165 1/2

Market Steady

London, August 8.

Rentes 3 per cent 53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet small business
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loan 2 3/4
4 per cent since 5th July 23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 1702
Christiania 3256
Amsterdam 1183
Switzerland 2388
Belgium 8881 8887 yesterdays.
Athens 25550 Do.
Prague 15375
7th Cuban Sugar Aug. sellers 17/6
8th Cuban Sugar Aug. sellers 17/9

London, August 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 8055
" " " Germany 18990000000000
Exchange on London in Italy 10085

New york, August 8.

Demand Bills 45175

DISCOUNTS.

London, August 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 25 1/8

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 5/8 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 —1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 5/8 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112. unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 57 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 ½ nomi. unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 1/8 unchanged
Government Securities 3 per cent 56½ unchanged.

BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs 15/7/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/10.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/8/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 24/5.
Bar Silver ready. Rs. 80/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/2.

London, Aug. 8.

Bar gold ready. s. 91-4.
Silver ready d. 34-6.
Silver forward d. 34-7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Weak, American sold, Continent bought.
Market influenced by American exchange.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 9

Ready :—24—11—0

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Sravan 24-9-0	24-8-9		24-9-0
Bhadrwa 24-5-0	24-4-9		24-5-0

Teji Mandi —
Sravan —0-2 0
Bhadrwa —0 s 6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Ready :—80—12—

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan 80-9-0	80 13-0		80 12 0
Bhadrwa 81 14 0	81 2-0		80-1 0

Teji Mandi.
Sravan 0—8 0
Bhadrwa 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 9.

A further heavy fall of 71 to 81 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced early but closed easier on heavy long liquidation and on speculative, local traders and Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 10 point up.

The Agricultural Bureau Report published yesterday in New York shows the condition of the American crop as on 1st August 1924 67.4 per cent compared with 68.5 per cent upto 16th July and 71.2 per cent upto 25th June 1924. This report indicates a crop of 2,351 000 Bales. The figure is rather lower than generally expected. The Report though not exactly bullish would not justify a serious decline in our opinion, and for the present we would still be in favour of making purchases on substantial breaks.

The absence of buying power is noticeable in our market and until the Trade demand improves the situation appears to call for cautious sentiment in the Bazar is distinctly bearish.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Price level considered high enough for present out-look."

In accordance with a further sharp decline reported in New York futures, the Mukari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 516½ i.e. Rs. 7¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G. Broach April/May. At the commencement of the session of Japanese House and Bull operators were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 517½. On scattered selling the market gave way to Rs. 516½ but again recovered to Rs. 517½ on Shroffs and Brokers buying and closed at Rs. 517 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Market opened at Rs. 517 and going up half a rupee on buying by a Japan House closed quiet at Rs. 516½ at 6 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 489½ and gradually improved to Rs. 493 on Commission Houses and general buying and closed at Rs. 492½ at 4 p.m. Fully Good M.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 441.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain quiet yesterday and the demand was very poor.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATION

	Bombay, Aug. 6 P. M
Fully Good Broach April/May	516 1/
Fully Good Bengal ..Dec/Jan.	44
Fine Oomra .. ..Dec./Jan.	4[illegible]

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 2[illegible]
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000
Mid. Americans Spot. Universal standard 17.38 good inquiry.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.80

New York 11 a.m
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	28.41
January	27.65

New York Noon Call 12-45 a.m.

October	28.44
January	27.70
March	27.85

New Orleans 10-45 a.m.

October	27.56
January	27.56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

August	16.60 plus .14
September	16.35 ,, .16
October	15.99 ,, .14
November	——
December	——
January	15.64 ,, .12
February	——
March	15.58 ,, .13
April	——
May	——
June	——
July	15.18 ,, .15
Egyptians.—	
January	20.25
November	20.55

Cotton closes 5/45 to-day.

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery M. U. G. O. C Liverpool.

August	16.63 plus 17
September	16.38 ,, .19
October	15.95 ,, .10
November	15.73 ,, .8
December	15.60 ,, .7
January	15.58 ,, .6
February	15.53 ,, .5
March	15.49 ,, .4
April	15.42 ,, .5
May	15.37 ,, .5
June	15.18 ,, .4
July	15.08 ,, .5

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Aug. 8.

August	24.10 ,, .35
September	22.45 ,, .25
October	21.05 ,, .20
November	20.55 ,, .20

5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 104/13.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925 Rs. 108/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
5 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
5 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £137
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 3/4
Eastern Bank of India, Ltd. £6
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £11/1/4

December	20.40	,,	.20
January	20.25	,,	.20
February	20.18	,,	.20
March	20.10	,,	.20
April	20.03	,,	.20
May	19.95	,,	.20
June	19.90	,,	.20
July	19.85	,,	.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

M. G., Bengal, "Good" 11.75
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good" 12.15
M. G., Bengal, "Fine" 12.55
No. 1 Oomra, "Good" 12.30
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good" 12.80
No. 1 Oomra "Fine" 13.30
M. G. Broach, "Good" 13.15
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good" 13.55
M. G. Broach "Fine" 13.95
M. G. Scinde, "Good" 11.65
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good" 12.05
M. G. Scinde, "Fine" 12.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New york, August 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000

Futures at New York

October	27.25	—.81
December	26.62	—.78
January	26.57	—.71
March	26.75	—.72
Spot Cotton at New York	30.25	—.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.42	—.81

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

October	26.41	—.82

Futures at New Orleans

January	26.40	—.81
January	16½	

Silver—Foreign mined 69 1/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New york, August 8.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 14,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain 5,000
" " to France and Continent 2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 214,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 173,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New york, August 9.

Futures at New York.

October	27.33 plus	08
December	26.82 ,,	20
January	26.68 ,,	11
March	26.92 ,,	17

Liverpool, August 9.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.
CLOSED.

WHEAT.

London, August 8.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 4/-
Rozario Santa. Fe 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 55/-
Australian Aug./Sept. paid 56/9
Tone:—dull
Choice White Karachi Aug./Sept. value 5/3
Soft Red Karachi Aug./Sept. value 54/3
Cargo. Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. paid for July shipment 54/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug 9.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56	0	0	8	2	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56	0	0	8	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	58	0	0	8	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	11	8	0	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Small ..	12	12	0	13	4	0
Teaseed, White 85-15 ..	85	0	0	17	8	0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-25 ..	79	0	0	16	8	0
Teaseed, Gujar 60-50 ..	73	0	0	15	8	0
Teaseed, Black	71	0	0	14	8	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	4	0	14	0	0
Groundnuts Bold Khandesh	78	0	0	..		
Safflowseed	10	0	0	10	4	0
Barley	41	0	0	..		
Castorseed	86	0	0	..		
Mutton Seeds Ready	..					
Delivery ..	41	0	0	5	15	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May ..	8	10	3
Wheat, Sept. ..	8	6	0
Linseed, May ..	13	11	3
Linseed Sept ..	13	10	0
Groundnuts, Bold D/G ..	71	0	0
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso	87	14	0
Teaseed white Gujar 85-15 ..	17	8	0
Mutton Seed D/G ..	5	12	0

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet and easier, Lower options. at £19 5/8 sellers for September/October and at £19 paid for January/February, sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay for Aug./Sept. sellers £11 1/8

Castorseed Bombay closed firm and inactive at £30½ quoted for Aug./Sept.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £21 1/8 sellers for Aug./Sept. shipment to Hamburge

Rapeseed Toria for Aug./Sept. sellers £22.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20½ sellers for Aug./Sept. shipment.

LINSEED.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug./Sept. Done 3/8
Raw Months August sellers 40/-
Raw Buyers, etc. Sept./Decr. Buyers 39/9
Raw Tone Slow demand at easier prices poor trade

London, August 8.

Business was done in Linseed Calcutta at 22 3/8 Aug./Sept.

Linseed La Plata at 19 5/8 Sept Oct. shipment to Hull and and at 19/- Jan./Feb. shipment Castor Oil at 74/-

Barley Parcels at 40½ Aug./Sept. shipment.

Tone:—
Linseed Quiet
Cottonseed Quiet
Linseed Oil Weak
Wheat Easier.
Rice Quiet

METALS.

London, Augnst 8.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 3/4
Copper Braziers £48½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £18½
Tin Block £256½

BRASS

Bombay, Aug. 9

Per Md.	Rs.	a	p
Brass, English 3/4	64	8	0
Do. " 1	63	0	0
Do. " 1 1/4	62	0	0
Do. " 1 1/2	62	0	0
Do. " 1 3/4	62	0	0
Do. " 2	62	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 9

Per Md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English .. 3/4	67	0	0
Copper " 1/	67	0	0
Copper " 1 1/4	65	8	0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	66	0	0
Copper " 1 3/4	66	0	0
Copper " 2/	66	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	63	0	0
Panchteks Joint	28	0	0
Copper, English Bars	62	0	0
Brass Bars	40	0	0
Pat Klai	66	0	0
Lead, Country	22	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	61	8	0
" " " 1	60	12	0
" 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. 1 3/4 to 2	60	12	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	65	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,	67	8	0
" " " 1 1/4	66	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, August 9.

	per lb.	Rs	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattars .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1	9	6
" .. .. ..No.	42 /2	1	13	9
" .. .. ..No.	20	1	3	0
" .. .. ..No.	32	1	6	6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, August 8.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Aug./Sept. sellers 21/9

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Decr. sellers 21/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/-

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Oct./Decr. sellers 21/11

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct./Decr. sellers 21/11.

Tone Sellers are firm—Buyers are holding off.—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

Bombay, Aug. 9, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have dropped by about 2 as. per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 2400 bags, showing a moderate demand for Spot Sugar.

Our Forward market has ruled firm with improving tendency all round. Near Positions have recorded an advance of 2 to 3d. per cwt. Oct.-Decm. Ship. Prices have advanced by 6d. per cwt. Best and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices have also recorded a rise of 2 and 4d. pr cwt. respectively.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
S. S. Pasha Sh. 21/8 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Narichan Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 22/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Sh 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Sh. 22/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar Nov.Dec. Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Aug. or Sept. Sh 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Sept. or Oct. Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, August 8.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the cotton crop states that the condition of the crop as on 1st. August is 67.4 per cent with a forecast of production of 12,251,000 bales. Cotton ginned up to the 1st. August is 30,000 bales.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley 40/6 paid for Aug./Sept. shipment to London, sellers.

RUBBER.

London, August 8.

Para Fine Hard Cure Sept./Oct. sellers 18 1/2.

Plantation First Latex Crepe was firm and dearer on American orders but became quieter and closed steady at 14 for August.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Market was nervous though there was a large inquiry in yarns and cloth. Weeks turn-over was encouraging.

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15/-

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

Weekly Bullion shipment £415,635

Bitumex

REG.

DEFIES CORROSION.

It is the highest grade Bituminous Solution that can possibly be produced, and gives maximum PROTECTION TO ALL CLASSES OF IRON AND STEEL WORK.

It will withstand exposure to the most severe conditions, and the condensation of the most confined space. Resists water heat and acid vapours.

Sole Agents for India and Burma

WALTER ROGERS & CO.,

1, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22341.—Telegrams: Impact.

111, Radha Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. Telephone: 1291.—Telegrams: Rogwi.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The monsoon continues active in the United Provinces and Malabar but is weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, Rajputana, East Central India, East Central Provinces, West Malabar, Mysore, and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, East and North Kashmir, Central Provinces and East Konkan.

A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Northeast Baluchistan, Madras Southeast and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are; Rangoon and Akyab two inches; Diamond Island and Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar two; Burdwan one; Sambalpur one and a half; Darbhanga, Naya Dumka, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra one; Jhansi two; Mainpuri one and a half; Hissar one; Dalhousie two; Jaipur one; Nowgong one and a half; Sunta and Sangor one; Karwar one and a half; Mangalore and Cochin one; Calicut four and Mercara five.

Forecast:—Extension in East Punjab and West United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 9th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 9th August 1924	1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 01	25 69	58 87	54 21
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 12	28 32	54 24	55 34
Esplanade (Gck. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 4	24 45	55 60	58 47
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 05	28 99	59 08	51 22

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, August 8

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m, 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.659 in
Temperature of Air	81.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.0 "
Dew Point	76.3 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	83% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 4 "
Minimum " "	80 0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	210 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 inches.
Total fall during month ..	1 48 "
Do. do. year ..	25.69 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th August	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Aug	h m	ft. in	Aug	h. m	ft in
Sat	9	6 24	11 4	9	12 27	6 10
		18 09	11 6			
Sun	10	7 10	25 10	10	0 27	17 6
		18 47	25 4		13 23	20 92
M.	11	8 28	26 9	11	1 10	16 10
		20 7	25 9		14 41	20 1
Tu.	12	9 28	27 10	12	2 40	16 2
		21 17	26 66		15 39	19 1
W.	13	10 16	28 9	13	3 37	15 6
		22 13	27 2		16 31	18 2
Th.	14	11 1	29 06	14	4 27	15 1
		23 03	27 9		17 15	17 4
F	15	11 42	29 9	15	5 11	15 0
		23 50	28 1		17 53	16 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 9th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.46" of rain, Lahore 0.24", Hissar 0.25" and Delhi 0.22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the north and east of the province humidity is generally in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Rawalpindi and the maximum alone at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 2.83" of rain, Jhansi 2.14", Cawnpore 0.24" and Agra 0.67". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Agra; the minimum was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind, heavily clouded over lower Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over north Gujarat and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Rajkot, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.53" of rain, Saugor 1.90", Hoshangabad 0.27", Akola 0.17", Nagpur 0.62" and Raipur 0.21" Skies are heavily clouded and at Jubbulpore humidity is in excess. Temperature was as usual in the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.24" of rain, Marmagao 0.35" and Karwar 0.58". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86.4 deg (2 deg. above normal) and the minimum 80.4 deg. (3 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.14" of rain, Aurangabad 0.15" and Nizamabad 0.11". Skies are moderately clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the division; the minimum was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the interior of the Peninsula and has extended rainfall in the Central and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad the west Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and the north and east Punjab, and local in the east Central Provinces, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.33"; Calicut 2.70", Cochin 1.95", Trivandrum 1.91", Cuddapah 0.12", Madras 0.18" and Bangalore 0.16."

Daily Weather Telegram for the 8th August 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and Lower Burma, but weakened generally elsewhere except in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces excluding Berar, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and east Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in the east United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy, Moulmein four inches; Rangoon, Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar one; Cherrapunji four; Chittagong, Berar Pariline two; Gaya one; Roorkee four; Sialkot, Dalhousie, Margree two; Simla one and a half; Pachmarhi one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan ..		4 24	3.41	+0.83
Rawalpindi ..	0 46	16 38	12.60	+3.78
Lahore ..	0 24	11 16	8.66	+2.50
Hissar ..	0 32	3.27	6.47	—3.20
Ambala ..	..	11.82	13.29	—1.47
Delhi ..	0.22	8.14	13.36	—5.22
United Provinces—				
Agra ..	0 67	10.69	14.08	—3.39
Mainpuri ..	0 66	18.90	13.00	+5.90
Jhansi ..	2 14	30.88	19.79	+1190
Cawnpore ..	0 24	32.90	17.12	15.78
Allahabad ..	2.83	26.32	19.90	+6.42
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	0.28	1 61		—1.33
Karachi ..	0.01	2.01		—2.36
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	6.12	11.29		—5.17
Jaipur ..	0.04	17.63	12.53	+4.40
Kotah ..		26.96	15.50	+11.46
Mount Abu ..	0 02	26.55	34.24	—7.69
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj ..		3 38	9.23	—5.85
Dwarka ..		2.80	9.22	—6.37
Veraval ..	0 01	7.94	12.53	—4.58
Rajkot ..		13.81	17.12	—3.31
Bhavnagar Para ..		6.95	12.17	—6 22
Gujarat—				
Surat ..	0.09	26.27	27.37	—1.10
Ahmedabad ..	..	10.46	18.61	—3.36
Deesa ..	..	13.78	14 03	+0.24
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..		13.66	15.76	—2.11
Indore ..		13.99	18.35	—4.36
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore ..	1.53	43.07	30.89	+1218
Saugar ..	1.90	22.46	25.14	—2.69
Hoshangabad ..	0.27	24.90	26.9.	—2.00
Khandwa ..	..	9.90	15.82	—5.92
Akola ..	0.17	9.04	17.00	—7.46
Amraoti ..	..	11.29	17.43	—6.14
Nagpur ..	0.62	17.76	26.31	—8.55
Chanda ..	0.04	18.13	27.94	—9.81
Raipur ..	0.21	18.92	27.85	—8.93
Konkan—				
Bombay ..	0.61	25.69	47.05	—2136
Ratnagiri ..	0.24	76.46	68.55	+7.91
Mormugao ..	0.35	78 32	67.19	+1163
Karwar ..	0.58	96.12	82.80	+1232
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon ..	..	4.95	9.88	—4.93
Ahmednagar ..	..	5.41	9.24	—3.83
Poona ..	..	6.30	13.10	—7 20
Sholapur ..	0.04	4.10	10.17	—6.07
Bijapur ..	..	0.80	0 29	—0.49
Belgaum ..	0.14	39.61	28.40	+1121
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0 15	8 49	13 31	—4.82
Nizamabad (Indur)..	0.11	8.24	18 74	—1050
Hyderabad ..	..	10.76	12.73	—1.97
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	1.33	101.59	81.08	+2051
Calicut ..	2.70	107 69	70.30	37 +29
Cochin ..	1 95	57.07	50 01	+4106
Ceylon—				
Colombo ..	0.28	24.17	14 00	+1017
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	..	9.57	12.64	—3.07
Bellary ..	0.12	2.53	4.12	—1.59
Cuddapah ..	0 18	5.43	8.44	—2.99
Madras ..	0 10	9 34	7.09	+2.25
Bangalore ..	..	8.77	8 2	+0 52
Coimbatore ..	..	13.65	3.42	+10.23
Trichinopoly ..	..	0.18	3 56	—3 38
Negapatam ..	..	0.67	3.06	— 3.39

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B. P. C. C. Council meeting at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13

B. P. C. C. General meeting, 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 11 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
Aug 12 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 19m; Sunset 7h 9m
Aug. 13 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 19m. Sunset 7h. 8m.
Aug 14 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 8m.
Aug. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h 20m. Sunset 7h 5m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 11th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort.

B. P. C. C. AND SPINNING RESOLUTION

SEND YOUR QUOTA.

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee sends the following hints and directions for the information of the members of the Congress Committees and of the general public who intend to send their quota of yarn to the All-India Khadi Board through the Bombay Khaddar Board:—

Your subscription of Yarn for the month of July should reach this Office by 6 p.m. on the 12th instant. Even if you have not made up your expected quota you will please send as much as you have spun by the specified time with no delay. It will, however, be a great convenience to me if you could send your Yarn as much earlier than the final date as possible, as a lot of registering and other work needs to be done even after the receipt of the Yarn. If owing to sickness, travelling or for any other reasons you cannot send your subscription in full or in part, please let me know at once.

As in dealing with a large number of subscriptions uniformity is highly desirable and even essential for statistical purposes I have to request you to follow scrupulously the following instructions received from the All-India Khadi Board slightly adapted and simplified. If it is impossible for you to follow the instructions regarding the Yarn that you have already spun, please try and follow the same as far as possible this time and fully hereafter.

(1.) Falka i.e. winder or reel should be four feet in circumference.

(2). When you have taken on the Falka 75 strands or windings pass a strong string round the skein of 75 strands and cross the string without tying a knot and then do the same with the next 75 strands and so on till you have had a bank of 5 such skeins, the strong string tying a knot round the 5th skein.

Each skein containing 75 strands, there will thus be 375 strands or 500 yards in the bank and four such banks will make up your minimum quota of 2000 yards. The two ends of the yarn in each bank should be carefully tied up. The total amount of yarn sent in should be tied up with a label attached to it indicating your name, your serial number, the total length of the yarn, the weight of the yarn and the date of delivery.

Please note your serial number at the top and remember it for future reference.

Please also inform of any change in your address.

FREE AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY.

Sheth Rameshwardas Birla has opened the "Birla Ayurvedic Free Dispensary" near the Police Station in Girgaum Back Road. Dr. Sagarmalji Pilani is in charge of the said dispensary. Free medicine and treatment are given to the patients without distinction of caste or creed.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday):—

GRAND HOTEL ORCHESTRA.

1. March. "Vimy Ridge". Bidgood.
2. American Suite Yankiana
   1. March: Mighty America.
   2. Serenade: The Song of the Bells.
   3. Sketch: The Arrival of the Coon Town Cadets. Thurban.
3. Selection: High Jinks Talbot.
4. Serenade: Midsummer Night's Serenade, Albeniz Op. 232.
5. Valse Tzigane Artist's Reverie. Aubry.
6. I was out late last night. Waite.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HINDU WIDOW REMARRIAGES.

Seven hundred widow marriages were brought about within seven months. Reports of 141 widow marriages have been received from the different branches and coworkers of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Lahore (Punjab), throughout India in the month of July. The total number of marriages contracted during the current year, i.e. from 1st January to the end of July is 694. The classification according to caste is as follows:—Brahmin 173; Khatri 100; Arora 169; Aggarwal 61; Rajput 63; Sikh 11; Kaisth 22; Miscellaneous 95; Total 694; and according to Provinces:—Punjab and N. W. F. P. 416; Delhi 23; Sindh 34; U. P. 175; Bengal 18; Madras 5; Bombay 8; Central India 11; Hyderabad (Deccan) 3; Rajputana 1. Total 694.

THAT HEADACHY FEELING.

arising from constipation, liverishness, or bile, gives place to a sense of clear-headed freshness and general physical comfort when Pinkettes have gently cleansed and stimulated the intestinal tract. If you are troubled with sick-headaches, biliousness, vertigo, bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, try Pinkettes to-night; you'll feel better in the morning. They also relieve Piles. The vegetable laxative made by machinery. Of chemists at 14 Ans. the vial. Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

AN EXCITING GAME.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..... 1 Goal.
(Etherington).
G. I. P. PAREL .....NIL.

The first division league fixture between the G. I. P. Parel and the Bombay Gymkhana attracted a large crowd who witnessed a good day's football. The Gymkhana custodian Nicol, left for England by the last mail and that made a big breach in the civilian's defence but Edwards who stood between the sticks proved himself a capable goalie. The railwaymen were without the services of two of their best forwards Mitchell and Finnigan and began play with one short until their energetic Secretary, Mr. Jones took his place on the left wing. Despite this handicap in their attacking line the G. I. P. had an equal share of the attack and gave the Gymkhana defence some very anxious moments. Sparshott who led the Civilian attack might have been more useful in the left wing than Waud. Irvine and Gillespie understood each other perfectly and the latter in addition to his brilliant dashes downed the right wing and sent some excellent shots at the Railway goal.

From the kick-off Gymkhana dashed down but the G. I. P. backs soon relieved pressure. Gardiner missing a clearance Cowton threatened to score but Edwardes was wise enough to rush out and save the situation. The G. I. P. forwards for sometime hovered about the Gymkhana goal and secured a couple of corners which proved abortive. The Civilians attacked most through the right but Gillespie's passes were either intercepted or successfully cleared by the railway custodian. Of a corner in the railway area Sparshott headed right into the hands Mawer. Now and again Waud's pushing methods gave a glimpse of the humorous side of soccer. At half-time neither team had scored.

The railway opened the attack on resumption and Lowry miskicking at his own goal Duthie got away with the ball only to shoot over his mark. Without Mawer in goal the railway would have suffered a miserable defeat. Five minutes after the restart Etherington came out with his best. With delightful dodges he got past Callaghan and Alcock and sent a low drive that went to the corner of the net. From now on, shots were showered at the G. I. P. custodian who rose to the occasion and kept his charge intact till the final whistle

Teams were:—

Bombay Gym.:—Edwardes, Lowry and Gardiner; Allum, Reid and Hillman; Gillespie, Irvine, Sparshott, Etherington and Waud.

G. I. P. PAREL:—Mawer; Callaghan and Alcock; Henderson, Corr and Shinkfield, Cowton, Phipps, Fernandes, Duthie and Jones.

Referee: Mr. Thornback.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The following tables show the position of team up-to-date:—

FIRST DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Bom. Gym.	11	8	1	2	22	8	18
West Yorks	9	6	0	3	18	2	15
B.B., R.F.A.	11	6	2	2	19	11	15
R.A. 70th Co.	9	5	2	2	20	6	12
G. I. P.	11	5	5	1	12	16	11
Y. M. C. A.	12	1	10	1	2	28	3
Staff	9	0	8	1	2	20	1

SECOND DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
West Yorks "B"	10	10	0	0	41	3	20
Bom. Gym. "B"	10	7	1	2	16	7	16
City Police	9	6	2	1	16	13	13
G.I.P. All Blacks	10	3	5	2	14	15	8
M. T.	10	3	6	1	9	14	7
Y.M.C.A. "B"	10	3	6	1	13	27	7
Colaba United	9	1	6	2	6	17	4

WEEK-END CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

HINDUS BEAT ISLAM GYM.

The Hindus from Poona won a decisive victory against the Islam Gymkhana on Saturday by 7 wickets and 127 runs. The Muslims were disposed of for a paltry total of 61. Vali Ahmed and G. M. Shaik contributing 24 and 23 respectively. The rest fed like hire pins. The Hindus had knocked up 188 for the loss of only 3 wickets when the stumps were drawn. Gupte's score ran into three figures and Jadhav remained unbeaten with 55.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G M Shaik 23, R M Shaik 0, Nazir 3, A G Khan 1, G. M. Lakhani 1, A G Kazi 0, S M Khatkhate 0, Vali Mahomed 24, S. Edroos 1, S. Tyabji 6, Sheik 0, Extras 2. Total 61..

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Gupte 101, S L Dravid 1, B Jog 15, B. Deodhar 10, Jadhav (not out) 55, Deshmukh, Jaywant, Karmarkar, Katatkar, Kapre, and Bhimi did not bat. Extras 6. Total (for 3 wkts) 188.

SYDENHAM COLL. VS. Y. H. JOLLY C.C.

The Sydenham College lost to the Young Hindu Jolly C. C. by 38 runs. The scores being Sydenham College 68. Young Hindu Jolly C. C. 106. Pandya captured 6 Hindu wickets for 28 runs.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

Mehta 19, Gokhale 13, Kunana 5, Merchant 0, D'Souza 14, Desai 6, Dandivala 3, Virji 1; Patil 0, Batliwalla 2, Pandya 0, Extras 2. Total 68.

YOUNG HINDU JOLLY C. C.

Savant 8, Sarang 3, Joshi 19, Koli 4, Dalvi 3, Gokhale 26, Gharat 2, Salunke 28, Patgaoker 1, Chavan 1, Hindlekar 6, Extras 5. Total 106.

IMPERIAL BANK BEAT R. I. M.

The Bank won by 9 runs against the Dockyard. The scoring on both sides was very poor.

R. I. M. DOCKYARDS.

Daniels 2, Reuben 6, Lt. Orchard 1, Rasool 8, Comr. Turbett 0, Hearn 5, Arklie 17, Comr. Kinch 0, Smithers 0, Lt. Mare 3, Pitt 0, Extras 8. Total 44.

IMPERIAL BANK.

Shirke 13, Sidhwa 5, Kalapesi 2, Cooper 4, Talpade 0, Aitken 0, Todiwalla 1, D. Varka 13, V. Varka 4, Mistry 2, Khajotia 3, Extras 6. Total 53.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. BEAT RALLI BROS.

The Ralli Bros XI. had a sorry time against the Elphinstone C. C. who put 145 for eight wickets eliciting a reply of 35 only. Parekh, Khambatta and Contractor were responsible for the substantial contributions of 42, 23 and 29, respectively.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Elchidana 2, Khambatta 23, Contractor 29, Bhapoo 7, Parekh 42, Dubash 5, Nagporewalla 6, Surveyor 7, Darukhanawalla 13, Cama and Wadia did not bat. Extras 11. Total 145.

RALLI BROS.

Erakshaw 5, Mayak 15, Jabul 1, Jut 0, Dharadhar 1, Talpade 1, Raymond 4, Hyarkar 0 Beech 0, Race 3, Fernandes 3, Extras 2. Total 35.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"KESARI" CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

The Government Pleader.
vs.
Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

(Before The Hon'ble Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Justice Kincaid.)

Mr. Kelkar submitted that in Mr. Oswald's book of "contempt of Court" it was stated that in all cases of contempt of Court, the exact charge should be specifically stated and not merely left to be picked out from a whole article or paragraph. The Government Pleader had not specifically referred to the sentences or expressions to which objections were taken. Mr. Kelkar then explained the meaning of the various articles and observed that the whole gist of his criticism was that the responsibility was more with the jurors than the Judges. Even the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict of the Jury. Mr. Kelkar then explained the meaning of various words used in the articles. The word "farcical" meant unexpected and ludicrous.

Mr. Justice Marten:—It has the same meaning as a mock trial.

Mr. Kelkar:—No My Lord, the trial was held in all seriousness upto the stage it went to the High Court, but the result was so unexpected and disappointing that it lost all its serious aspect.

Mr. Kelkar then further quoting from the article observed that the statement made in the article had nothing to do with the present charge. It was a general dissertion on the mentality of certain people.

Mr. Kelkar submitted that he had used the word "murderer" not in its literal sense but in the technical sense of "charged with murder."

Mr. Justice Marten—Do you know how to use fire-arms.

Mr. Kelkar.—No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Marten:—The Chief Justice who knew how to use the rifle came to the conclusion that as the rifle was discharged from the hip, it could not be an aimed shot.

Mr. Kelkar submitted that he was relying upon the opinion of the Sessions Judge who was, no doubt, conversant with the use of arms.

Mr. Kelkar submitted that his criticisms fell under three categories, viz. (1) direct criticism of judgment; (2) criticism of general system of judicial administration and (3) controversy as between ancient law and modern law. Narrowing down the issues and confining himself to the direct criticism of the judgment, Mr. Kelkar said that the shooting was near Poona and was the talk of the town and therefore he could not avoid discussing it, being a critic of necessity, a journalist.

Mr. Kelkar then further proceeded with the article in question and submitted that the last portion was not solely concerned with Walker's case. It was a broad generalization based upon a number of similar instances. It was a general controversy as regards British justice as imparted when the parties were Indians and Europeans. It was a criticism of the general system of administration of justice as prevailed in this country. That part of the article was not contempt of Court. That in his criticism he had attributed unconscious bias to the Judges. But the charge against him was that he had attributed conscious bias. The prosecution had not proved that the interpretation put by the Government Pleader viz., attribution of conscious bias was possible or correct. His position in this matter was not a personal one. It pertained to his profession. Public feeling was roused as a result of the incident which had occurred in Poona and there was the judgment. What else could he say, for he had to say as a journalist and publicist, beyond that the Judges were influenced by bias consciously or unconsciously? His own contention was that it was unconscious. From the same wording of the article two different inferences could be drawn and he would maintain that conscious bias was not certainly the inevitable inference that could be drawn. The words being capable of more than one interpretation; it did not exclude his own interpretation, viz., unconscious bias. If his contention was correct, then the responsibility would lie on the other side to show specifically that he had intention to attribute dishonesty to the Judges. He was asked to prove that he imputed no conscious bias. How could he do that unless he was allowed to go into the whole collateral question of British Administration?

Mr. Justice Marten asked Mr. Kelkar to confine himself to the actual charges against him.

Mr. Kelkar: If I am not allowed to go into the general question of British Administration, I have practically no case.

Mr. Justice Marten:—We are not concerned in this Court what Mr. Rangachari or Lord Curzon said on the question of general administration. They are not authorities in this Court.

Mr. Kelkar submitted that the words "illusory method" in the article had been referred to as an incriminating expression. How could he explain it unless he was allowed to go into the whole question. If the Court did not want to deal with Manu Smriti and the rest, he would drop them.

Mr. Justice Marten:—We are not concerned with the laws of Manu. We are doing only with the Penal Code.

Mr. Kelkar said that he was not particularly interested in Manu Smriti. He was merely mentioning that when some are criticizing it, others retort by criticizing the Penal Code.

Mr. Justice Marten:—I can't allow you to deal with all this which may be quite in order in the Legislative Assembly when moving an amendment to the Penal Code. But here we have to administer the law as it is.

Mr. Kelkar submitted that those questions were interlocked. He was entitled to criticize the judgment.

Mr. Justice Marten:—The point against you is that you attributed dishonesty or racial prejudice to the Judges.

Mr. Kelkar submitted that he could not explain it unless he was allowed to go into the whole controversy regarding justice as between Indians and Europeans.

Mr. Justice Kincaid:—You are entitled to criticize the judgment within certain limits. But by your reference to black and white "pans" you are attributing prejudice against the Judges.

Mr. Kelkar submitted that what he meant was that the High Court Bench did try to hold the balance of justice with an upright hand. But that could not prevent miscarriage of justice as the balance itself was false. The falsity was due to the verdict of the jury. In English Law, the jury stood between the Government and the accused in cases of sedition. But in contempt cases a summary procedure was adopted. The judicature was supposed to be invested with unlimited powers.

Mr. Justice Kincaid: It is not for the protection of the Judges but in public interest.

Mr. Kelkar:—That argument my lord, cuts both ways. If the judgment is wrong public confidence is shaken.

Mr. Justice Marten:—If you are going to say that European judges are actuated by racial bias, what do you say regarding Indian judges?

Mr. Kelkar:—The same thing. They too, are likely to be actuated by racial bias. And the remedy suggested for this is non-communal juries. The "Manchester Guardian's" criticism on Justice MacCardie's judgment in the O'Dwyer case goes even further than my article.

Mr. Justice Marten:—In England, there are no such questions of big populations and communal differences as exist here. Here the conditions are different.

Mr. Kelkar:—I don't admit that. I myself was there in 1919.

Mr. Justice Kincaid:—We are not going into that question here.

Mr. Kelkar further submitted that the greater part of the article was only a general discussion in the existing system of the administration. With regard to his criticism of the judgment, he submitted that much of it was legitimate criticism. As for the rest he gave his word of honour that he did not mean to attribute conscious or deliberate partiality to the High Court judges. He submitted that at least the same liberty as was given to critics should be given to a journalist to criticise judges. Judges must offer themselves to be criticised so that public confidence might be ensured. As soon as judges went wrong, the public confidence would be shaken. In the present case public confidence was shaken. He had voiced public opinion on the matter as a critic of necessity. If not through the newspaper, through whom could the public speak? He had in a way attributed unconscious influence of the results of racial discrimination existing in law in India. That opinion of his, he could not change. And if their Lordships thought that he could not be tolerated to express even that opinion, he was prepared to suffer the penalty. He would cheerfully suffer that penalty in the knowledge that it was only an incidental risk which accompanies the task which he had imposed upon himself throughout his life—the task of ventilating public opinion as a journalist. On the sentence of penalty it should be something that could reconcile the dignity of the courts as well as the conscience and self-respect of the accused person.

The Government Pleader referring to the contention of Mr. Kelkar that specific portions of articles were not shown submitted that he had preferred to cut the whole article lest Mr. Kelkar should complain that the articles were dealt with piecemeal. He submitted that the article read as a whole was one which would lower the dignity of this Court. The article amounted to contempt of Court.

B. B. & C. I. RY.

REDUCTION IN 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGER FARES.

The Ag. General Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. writes:—

"It has been decided by the B. B. and C. I. Railway to reduce their 1st and 2nd class fares with effect from the 1st October 1924.

The present charge to 1st class passengers is 30 pies per mile for the first 300 miles and 18 pies a mile for any distance in addition to 300 miles; this will be reduced to 24 pies for the first 300 miles, the charge for any additional distance remaining at 18 pies a mile.

Similarly for 2nd class passengers the charge for the first 300 miles will be reduced from 15 pies to 12 pies a mile but the charge for any additional distance will be the same as at present, viz. 9 pies a mile.

The following instances show how the new fares will compare with those now in force:

From	to		Present fare.	New fare.
Bombay	Surat	I	26 2 0	20 14 0
		II	13 1 0	10 7 0
Bombay	Baroda	I	38 12 0	31 0 0
		II	19 6 0	15 8 0
Bombay	Ahmedabad	I	47 13 0	38 7 0
		II	23 15 0	19 4 0
Bombay	Viramgam	I	51 9 0	42 3 0
		II	25 13 0	21 2 0

SIND NEWS.

PARTICULARS OF JHANGARA DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 9.

A European Loco Foreman of the Padidan station, N. W. Railway, has been arrested on a charge of criminal assault on a Cutchi woman and released on bail.

According to further reports, the dacoity in Jhangara village in Schwan Taluka, Larkana District, appears to have been committed by thirty armed Muslim dacoits who besieged the village and plundered Hindu houses for an hour and a half and carried away a large booty in clothes, ornaments and cash. It is further reported that the Hindus approached the local Syeds for protection but did not get any help from them. The policeman residing in the village was secured and disarmed by the dacoits. Three or four persons were injured including the policeman.

Owing to heavy rains and the abnormal rise of the level of the Indus at Sukkur a number of villages in Sind are under water. Rice and wheat crops in the Upper Sind districts have been damaged by the floods.

A heroic pursuit of four dacoits by a Police Sowar single-handed in which he lost his life is reported from the Hyderabad (Sind) districts. The Sowar pursued the dacoits up to a tank in which the latter had hidden themselves. He followed and fired at them with his rifle which, however, was loaded with blank cartridges. The dacoits finding this out are said to have overpowered and killed him. The culprits absconded. The Police are making investigations.

The printer of the Shamsunder Press, Shikarpur, has been warned by the Collector of Sukkur under Section 153-A for the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Kurani Allah Mian Ki Taswir."

RANGOON UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee appointed to advice Government in connection with the establishment of the Rangoon University was held at the Government House.

The Governor stated that Government was about to appoint a committee which would frame proposals for a trust but the financial voice rested with the Legislative Council.

Calcutta, August 10:—Major Pedro Zanni, the Argentinian aviator, is still in Calcutta awaiting the new propellor which is on its way from Karachi.—A. P.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, South Indian Railway, wires from Podanur "Up and down mail trains only will run between Shoranur and Tirur as from the 12th instant".—A. P.

LORD LYTTON'S LATEST

DEMAND FOR APOLOGY.

The "Forward" publishes the following open letter by Mr. T. C. Goswami addressed to Lord Lytton:—

To

His Excellency the Earl of Lytton, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal.

Dear Lord Lytton,

I have always had a certain amount of admiration for the sporting spirit in you which has prompted you from time to time to revel in your indiscretion, to invite inevitable criticism of your letters and speeches and actions, in short, to speculate in effect. I have never been tempted even by your provocations to take you too seriously, and the "politics" of my Party, as you probably know, preclude me from showing any solicitude for the "prestige" of your Government which may be impaired by irresponsible statements from its constituted head. Thus, when a few weeks ago, you pompously spoke of the "colossal hoax" at Tarakeshwar I was little disposed to take it as libel against those whom you were pleased to describe as "unscrupulous politicians..... etc., etc.;" for I know my countrymen and my countrymen know you too well.

But I am afraid you have gone on from a merry trot to canter and gallop. You have left no room for a sense of humour to play on your Dacca speech, as reported to have been delivered by you to the local police yesterday. If the newspaper report of your speech is incorrect, I shall apologise to you. You may yet regret your obvious reference to the Charmanair case. It is a case under appeal, and any comment on it, is, as you may be expected to know an offence—the familiar offence of "contempt of Court." But contempt of law and of courts is, I take it, your cardinal virtue: for was it not you—the Governor of a province, the upholder of Law and Order—who spoke, in a meeting of a Legislative Council, of "what is euphemistically called a judicial trial"—an amazing statement, amazingly, candid. I admired your candour and thought it was quite unbureaucratic. But of course, you need not worry about "contempt of court," not that law is inherently impotent, but because it has been reduced to a farce in our country under the benign reign of "Law and Order." To be brief, let me say at once that my object is not to vindicate the right of courts. I suppose they ought to be left to take care of themselves as best they can. Let me say also that I am not calling any judicial decision into question nor attempting to comment on the Charmanair case. You are reported to have made yourself responsible for the statement "Indian men are driven by mere hatred of authority to induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit upon Indian policemen." I am sure that there are decent men and women in your country who will read this statement with horror; I am equally sure that there are professional vilifiers of India in your country who will thoroughly exploit it. But I am absolutely certain that no self-respecting Indian would uphold it, nay, I can conceive of no one believing in this statement. And I venture to suggest that you yourself are aware that a charge so wide and so recklessly made cannot be absolutely accurate. The womanhood of India will probably treat the accusation with silent contempt; but let me assure you that the "Indian men" could, if they wanted to, return you one compliment. Every one knows that the charge is untrue: you owe it to yourself, even more than to the "Indian men" and the "Indian women" to withdraw the remarks and offer an unconditional apology; for whatever we may think of you, you have very special duties imposed on you by your and my King and you represent a great nation in this land of your happy and pompous exile.

I am, Lord,
Yours sincerely,
T. C. GOSWAMI.

INSULT TO WOMANHOOD.

A LADY'S PROTEST.

The "Forward" publishes the following:—

I thought there was some limit even to the antics of a Governor. Lord Lytton has disappointed me, as he has disappointed most people who have cared to know something of him. Leaving aside innumerable indiscretions that the Provincial satrap has committed under stress of the cares of State, Lord Lytton has made an exhibition of his recklessness and thoughtlessness in other spheres of the public life of Bengal. In the University he found in the late lamented Sir Ashutosh Mookerjea a terrible Tartar; in the Tarakeshwar "hoax" he has Bengal's interest and enthusiasm to bewilder him. Nothing daunted, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has gone on merrily trotting and kicking, and in his Dacca feat he is easily the best in impudence and originality. He is reported to have made the startling remark that "mere hatred of authority can drive Indian men to induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit upon Indian policemen."—a fine remark, finely expressed with a daring sweep, and a disregard of truth and decency which is Lord Lyttan's own. It is enough to make one's blood boil in the veins. Protected by virtue of his office from the reach of law and law-courts, Lord Lytton has not hesitated to violate the most elementary proposition of law that lets alone "subjudice" cases. Dressed in authority over the people, Lord Lytton thinks he has no need to remain a gentleman. Extol the police by all means, but why drag in the Indian men, and the Indian women to offer them a gratuitous insult, and bring disgrace to your race which prides itself, in its sense of chivalry and respect for womanhood? Extol the police by all means, but why tell the most unjust lie about Indian women, whose traditional sense of honour would honour and adorn womankind in any land? Lord Lytton has sinned against the Indian nation; he has disgraced civilisation and British history. He has forgotten himself, and proved himself unworthy of the office that has been his lot to hold. Lyttons notwithstanding, Indian women have their sense of honour and know how to preserve it. In the name of the Indian women I charge Lord Lytton with a want of chivalry that is un-British and un-Christian, and for the sake of fairness, and for the high honour of the office he holds, he owes an unconditional apology to the community of Indian mothers and sisters.

SANTOSH KUMARI GUPTA.

OPIUM REGULATIONS.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S MEASURES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Geneva.—The Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, dealing with opium and other drugs, discussed measures with certain Governments by which Consular Agents should be authorised on a receipt of telegraphic advice from their Government to deliver import certificates for opium and other drugs. The Committee considered these measures permissible and applicable to all Governments. The Committee has decided to ask Governments holding concessions in China to enforce in foreign concessions, provisions of temporary Chinese regulations for the registration of pharmacies.—Reuter.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE ENHANCED.

DECISION ON POINT OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 9

Can a sentence of imprisonment be enhanced after the term of the sentence has expired and the accused actually released after serving it was the point recently decided by the High Court Bench of the Sind Judicial Commissioner Court in the case of Mahomed Jiwa Sawand who on a reference by the Sessions Judge of Sukkur had been called upon, soon after his release, to show cause why the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed by the First Class Magistrate, Thul, and served by him on a charge of perjury should not be enhanced. The accused Mahomed's wife had filed a complaint that two members of her caste had attempted to murder her when she was sleeping in a Mosque by striking her with a sharp instrument and causing a serious injury. The accused Mahomed had deposed on oath that he had seen the alleged assailants striking his wife. A few days after Mahomed had retracted that statement whereupon the accused were discharged and Mahomed was tried for perjury and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently, the Sessions Judge of Sukkur considering the sentence inadequate, referred the case to the High Court, who after hearing the defence counsel, held that the Court was empowered to review the sentence and sentenced the accused to six months further imprisonment.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE AT MADRAS.

COMPLAINT AGAINST VAKILS' CLERKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

Mr. Raghunath Rao, representative of the Madras Landholders' Association gave evidence to-day before the Civil Justice Committee, in the course of which he stated that in his experience of Courts he had nothing much to complain of delay in the hearing of suits. Process servers generally gave some trouble and were sometimes prone to dishonest practices. Witness was not enthusiastic about the working of the present Panchayat courts, but instead of recommending their abolition he would wait and see if these could not be developed. Witness suggested the elimination of village Munsiffs from the Panchayat courts, raising of property qualification of members and a better system of election of members of the Panchayat by ballot.

Dewan Seshagiri Rao, the next witness, observed that the want of firmness on the part of judges in dealing with cases and granting of adjournments was the one cause of delay in the disposal of suits. With greater co-operation between the Bench and the Bar better results could be achieved. He was generally satisfied with the work of Subordinate Judges and District Munsiffs.

Mr. Rangachariyar, President of the Vakils' Clerks' Association, then gave evidence. He had a strong complaint against the training, status and remuneration of Vakils' clerks and suggested the fixing of an examination standard for them. Witness stated that a clerk could delay matters if he chose to do so and that the client who would not pay the Vakil's clerk could never get through his business quickly. Witness suggested that the client should pay five per cent. of the Vakil's fee to avoid all trouble. Before concluding, witness observed that much money was being spent on the printing of documents for some of which at least there was no need and that in the first Appellate Court judgments appealed against need not be printed, but could be typewritten.

Among the witnesses examined in camera were the Hon. Mr. Justice Kumaraswamy Sastri and Mr. Butler, Registrar of the Madras High Court.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1924.

CHASING THE SHADOW.

"Dyarchy is incurable. It must go. It provides an uncongenial soil for the growth of responsibility." This was the burden of the evidence of the first witness before the Reforms Enquiry Committee which has begun its work of chasing the shadow in Simla. The witness was Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces. In reply to Dr. Sapru the witness said that for thirty years he was a servant of Government and rose to a Deputy Commissioner's post, was a big landlord and hence had a substantial stake in his province. To those who labour under the delusion that only those who have a stake in the country are capable of forming considered views on its constitutional progress, the evidence of Mr. Chitnavis demanding "revolutionary" changes in the constitution will come as a rude awakening. For it is a "revolutionary" change, so far as the Provinces are concerned, that Mr. Chitnavis demanded. He wanted Dyarchy to go, lock, stock and barrel. He would not retain dyarchy, he said in reply to a leading question by Mr. Jinnah, even if certain defects to which he drew attention in his evidence, were put right under the present Act. "I am against dyarchy" he declared, "and for its abolition."

He saw no danger if the subject of "Law and Order" was transferred to Ministers. The Council, he told Sir Alexander Muddiman—who naturally imagines that Law and Order in the country can only be maintained by irresponsible members of the Service to which he belongs—would make mistakes but that was the only way to teach responsibility. He wanted peace and tranquillity as much as any one else and believed that with the transfer of power the Council would take a reasonable attitude on the subject. The bogey of the subordination of the interests of the masses to those of the classes was trotted forth by the official and pro-official members of the Committee. But Mr. Chitnavis could not be frightened. He told the Committee that in his province there had been no conflict between the interests of the unenfranchised classes and those of the enfranchised electorates and added that no class or interest would suffer by grant of responsibility. Mr. Chitnavis, again, had the frankness to declare that the action taken by the Central Provinces Legislative Council was not so much a vote of censure on the Ministers personally as the result of the determination of the representatives of the people to end dyarchy and he diagnosed the situation correctly when he declared that, under the present conditions, no party system could be evolved and that there would be only one party, namely, the party of obstruction to Government, for the real issue was between the people and the Government. In the circumstances no mere tinkering with the Reforms would satisfy Mr. Chitnavis. "I am," he insisted. "a whole-hogger and would abolish dyarchy and want complete provincial autonomy immediately with, of course, a large element of responsibility in the Central Government."

That such a demand should be made by those who have "worked" the Reforms is at once an eloquent commentary on the worth of the "gift" of the first instalment of "responsible" government made to India and a condemnation of the scope of the Enquiry Committee before whom Mr. Chitnavis gave evidence More. It also reveals the inherent weakness of the position taken up by men like Mr. Chitnavis. They admit that the root of the trouble in the provinces is the absence of responsibility of the Government to the representatives of the people and the issue is between the Government and the people. Yet they cannot realise that it will be no true solution to have responsible government in the Provinces without complete responsibility at the Centre and that the issue between the Government and the people can be settled to the satisfaction of the latter only when they have a dominant voice in the framing of the Constitution as was demanded by the Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution in the Assembly. That the present Reforms Enquiry Committee is a sham and its terms of reference have been very cleverly framed to mystify and mislead the witnesses and thereby secure the purpose the Simla Die hards have in view, namely, delaying the concession to public demand, will be clear from the following extract from the report of the examination of Mr. Chitnavis by the Committee:—

Sir Muhammed Shafi: You said that you formed your view for the abolition of dyarchy as a result of your own personal experience, but did you hold this view when the local Government asked you to submit your views on the working of the Government of India Act?

Mr. Chitnavis: I thought the only proposals wanted were amendments in the present system.

Sir Muhammed Shafi: Therefore you expressed no opinion as to whether dyarchy should go or not.

Mr. Chitnavis: I have mentioned to the Chief Secretary in my letter that I did not understand fully the terms of reference.

Is there any need for a fresh proof of the solicitude of the Government of India for genuine reform? . . . But the Indian people have no illusions about the Reforms Enquiry Committee. They expect nothing from it.

POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

On behalf of His Majesty's Government Lord Chelmsford conveyed last week an assurance to the Government of India and the various provincial Governments in this country, that they might count upon the whole-hearted support of His Majesty's Government in any action they felt it necessary to take in quelling the "revolutionary movement." Lord Lytton, who imagines that he is now in the thick of the "revolutionary movement," appears to have been anxiously awaiting this assurance, so that he might convey it, with all the added weight which the prestige of his Government could put into it, to the Police. His Excellency had not to wait long for the opportunity, for in less than a week he was called upon to present the King's and other meritorious service medals to the Dacca police and he readily availed himself of the occasion to give the solemn assurance to these "guardians of law" and "protectors of the poor," that they could count upon the approval and support of the Bengal Government in any action they may think it necessary to take in the "public interest." Lord Lytton, of course, was quite aware—and told the police too—that they are "the servants of the community and not merely of the Government" and that "without the co-operation of the public they could not do their work efficiently," but this was only a prelude to what he appears to have been much more anxious to say on the occasion. He is reported to have concluded his address thus: "We appreciate your difficulties, your discomforts and your dangers, and we regard it as our duty to reduce them to the min'mum. We value your services. We rely on your courage and in the execution of your duty, we shall not fail to support you." The Police throughout Bengal must now feel quite assured that the entire weight of official influence and prestige will be behind them in every action they may take to quell the political movement. But was it necessary for Lord Lytton to indulge in pious fictions like that the police in this country are the "servants of the community and not merely of the Government," and that they are "protectors of the poor, the helpless and the innocent?" Let His Excellency ask any member of the Bengal Police whether he knows of any other master than the "Sirkar," whether he thinks it to be a fact that without the co-operation of the public he cannot do his work "efficiently" or that he inspires fear in none but the law-breakers and disturbers of the peace. The Indian policeman acknowledges only one master and that is the "Sirkar" which has instilled the idea into his constitution. Lord Lytton's own speech is calculated to strengthen this idea and disabuse him of any lingering suspicion that he may have some responsibility to the "community." If Lord Lytton was truly anxious to warn the police against imagining themselves to be the masters, along with the "Sirkar," of the "community" he would have pointed out to them the risks of offending the public, such as curtailment by the Legislature of grants meant for the Police Department. But knowing well that the Legislature had no control over the Department, Lord Lytton kept a discreet silence over the point and uttered only hollow-sounding platitudes such as that the police should welcome the co-operation of the public on every occasion and behave towards the latter not as their masters but as their servants.

Lord Lytton, though fully aware of the unpopularity of the Indian Police, did not care to examine the causes of the same thoroughly. His superficial remarks at Dacca offer a marked contrast to the recent remarks of Mr. P. F. Bowring, Inspector-General of Police, Mysore, who, addressing a conference of police inspectors held at Bangalore on July 29, told the latter that the reasons for their unpopularity were their "over-bearing and high-handed conduct towards the public, their hectoring, bullying methods, their lack of consideration for the feeling or purse of others, in short, their forgetfulness of the fact that they are public servants." Mr. Bowring further told the men: "Your powers are the least important part of your equipment and you are not expected to wield harshly or unmannerly the enormous powers given to you." As for the co-operation of the public with the police, Mr. Bowring's remarks are worthy of being pondered over by the Governor of Bengal, who seems to imagine that the masses of India are constitutionally lacking in public spirit and that therefore they are more to blame than the police for the absence of co-operation between the two. Mr. Bowring said: "In order to be an efficient police officer you must obtain the assistance of the public and in order to obtain it you must either command it or obtain it as a free gift. As you cannot command I would advise you to win the assistance and good-will of the public on both selfish and natural grounds." He pointed out that in the manual of the Royal Irish Constabulary it is laid down that the police constable should be particularly careful in governing his temper, that every policeman who desires his advancement should make courtesy and politeness to the general public his special duty, and that officers should not recommend any one for promotion who is arrogant, rude, rough or unmannerly in dealing with the public and that this rule should be acted upon whether such a man has been successful in the detection of crime or possesses superior education and can pass examinations with success. As a result of instructions on these lines, said Mr. Bowring, "which are insisted on by the officers and closely followed by the men, the police in Great Britain and in London enjoy a splendidly deserving reputation for courtesy, patience and consideration in dealing with the public." Does the Indian Police Manual contain such salutary instructions? We shall be surprised to be told that there are such instructions. A tree is known by the fruit it bears. If the Indian Police are universally unpopular, the remedy lies not with the people who have little control over them, but with the "Sirkar" which has nurtured them in traditions of arrogance and irresponsibility to the public. Until the Police are made responsible to the legislature, that is to say, the tax-payers, all talk of the police being servants of the community is utter nonsense.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Somebody has said that a King may make a nobleman, but he cannot make a gentleman."

—EDMUND BURKE.

Insult to Indian Womanhood.

Since his elevation to the Bengal *gadi*, Lord Lytton has committed indiscretion after indiscretion. His attempt to measure strength with the late Sir Asutosh Mukerjea and its inglorious sequel are well-known. Latterly Deshbandhu Das has been his *bete noir* and he misses no opportunity of running him down on all and sundry occasions. To Lord Lytton the Tarkeswar struggle for the reform in the management of the old Hindu temple was a "colossal hoax" because Deshbandhu Das had identified himself with the cause. But the latest exploit of Lord Lytton eclipses his previous performances. In a speech praising the Police, which he delivered in Bengal the other day, he is reported to have said:

> "The thing that has distressed me more than anything else since I came to India is to find that mere hatred of authority can drive Indian men to induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit upon Indian policemen."

A more atrocious libel has not been uttered, since Lord Curzon's time, by one occupying Lord Lytton's position. It may be mentioned that this reference of Lord Lytton was to the Char Maniar case, in which Dr. P. C. Guha Roy was convicted for alleged libel of an official. The episode is not closed with the verdict of the original court, for an appeal against the conviction has already been filed and Deshbandhu Das has issued an appeal to the public for funds. In his appeal Deshbandhu Das says "in view of the momentous issue at stake affecting the honour of women and the right of life and property in the affected area" it is the duty of the public to give financial aid to the accused. Governors in this country are above the Law and, therefore, can commit no "contempt of Court." For the head of the Province to prejudge the case, knowing as he did that it was to be decided in appeal by higher judicial authorities was, to say the least of it, inexcusable and highly improper. But his prejudging the case in the manner he has done, by libelling Indian womanhood and insulting Indian manhood, cannot be too strongly condemned.

Wanted—An Apology.

The only excuse for Lord Lytton's ungenerous and unchivalrous outburst that we can think of is that in his anxiety to score against "unscrupulous politicians", he has so worked up his imagination as not to realise the meaning of his own utterances. However that may be, his latest utterances show that he is unfit to hold the high office he occupies. However much the Indian people, actuated by their traditional spirit of tolerance, may be inclined to treat the gratuitous insult which he has put upon them with the contempt it deserves, they cannot remain unaffected by its implications. Nor can the Labour Government afford to ignore the inevitable reactions in the minds of the people of Lord Lytton's speech. If they have not the courage immediately to recall Lord Lytton, as public decency demands, they owe it to His Majesty whose subjects the latter has so recklessly insulted to order him to withdraw the offensive remarks and to offer an unconditional apology.

The Case of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan.

The debate which took place in the Punjab Legislative Council last week on the resolution of one of the Mahomedan members urging the immediate release of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan who is under a sentence of imprisonment for five years and has already completed four of them, disclosed glimpses of official mentality as arresting as those revealed during the now famous Horniman debate. With a touch of humour, of which he seems to have been unconscious, Sir Maurice Hayward recently confessed that abuse was no argument. Sir Maurice's prototypes in the Punjab did not actually descend to the abuse of the person under discussion, but they indulged in flights of fancy quite as reckless. Mr. Zafar Ali is due to be released in any case, after two months, but the Punjab official circles cannot view with equanimity any suggestion that he should receive his freedom a day earlier than the one fixed four years ago, though the *Hijrat* movement in which he played a conspicuous part is now a thing of memory only. Sir John Maynard opposed the release on the ground that he found no assurance that Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, whom he was pleased to characterise as "a criminal of a dangerous and criminal character" would abstain from repeating what he had done before. But, one may ask this official what assurance the Punjab Government have that Mr. Zafar Ali will abstain from "objectionable" activities when he is released, as he is bound to be, after two months.

Bureaucratic Mentality.

But even a stranger mentality than this was displayed by the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. This official did not hesitate to trace almost every evil from which the province—nay the whole of India—has suffered during the last four years, to Mr. Zafar Ali Khan! According to him, "the black page in the history of India was the result of the teachings of Zafar Ali and his associates." Whether it was the Malabar disturbances or the more recent murder of a European on the Frontier, the responsibility for all such happenings, in the opinion of this sober-minded official, can be traced to the speeches of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan and "men of his type." So, as long as there are men of his "type" in the country, no consideration, we suppose, is to be shown to Mr. Zafar Ali Khan. The Chief Secretary had another serious charge to make against the latter and it was that the paper which he edited five years ago before went to jail. "still pursued his policy, though his son was nominally at the head of affairs." We would suggest to this official and his colleagues that they should visit Mr. Zafar Ali Khan in his cell and get an undertaking from him that he would refrain from sending telepathic messages to his son and those who control the policy of the paper. It is officials with such strange mentality that are running the British Raj to-day! Is it any wonder that things should be as they are in this country?

NEGLECT OF THE VERNACULARS.

(BY M. M. GIDVANI.)

While reading the prospectus of a local High School I come across the following: "Students are encouraged to speak in English. Those talking in the vernacular are fined. Under this rule the students make very good progress in English." The prospectus which contained the precious information is circulated among the parents and the disclaimer against the use of the vernacular is intended as a merit of the school. I do not know what the parents think of it. I do not know whether they have protested against the rule or sent a valedictory letter to the authorities on their very laudable attempts to kill the vernaculars by a system of fines. My conjecture is that they have done neither. Indian parents do not bother about these things. After all these are unimportant matters compared with the winning of Swaraj in the battle for which they are engaged. Well, the worthy Principals responsible for the rule while intending it as an article of advertisement little realise that in reality the rule constitutes a severe indictment of their school. It is most extraordinary that in these days the vernacular should not only be tabooed in an Indian school but the fact should be advertised as a creed of pedagogical faith. It is most extraordinary that the authorities should boast of it and that the parents should be silent about it. "Under this rule the students make very good progress in English." But so do the Indians make very good progress in wearing foreign cloth when the native products are taxed. So do prisoners make very good progress in servility when independence does not pay them.

Hypnotism of the West

Indian education suffers too much from a hypnotic influence. It is the hypnotism of the West. Indian students are taught foreign subjects through a foreign language. The result is hopeless ignorance of things Indian; of Indian History, Indian Geography, of the great Literature of India, and the massacre of the vernaculars. An educated Indian, rather an English-knowing Indian (who is more ill-educated than educated,) cannot speak correctly in his mother-tongue. He cannot write his vernacular correctly. He is hopelessly dependent upon the English for his thoughts and expressions. It is a sad tragedy of Indian life that it should be so, that daily we should hear Marathi that is half English, Gujarati that has lost its native beauty and colour for foreign admixture and Sindhi that is not Sindhi.

Much has been written on the wastage of mental energy in learning through a foreign language. It is wrong psychologically. But our object is to note some of the evils attendant on a neglect of the vernacular. The foremost of these is that insistence upon English and the prominence it has got in the school and University curriculum, has created a caste of Indians much worse than any other caste. It is the caste of the English knowing Indians. It has divided kith and kin. It has divided the English-knowing Indians (its victims) from their mothers, wives and sisters. It has divided them from their countrymen. It is a pet belief of this class of Indians that they alone constitute India, the rest do not matter. The only Indian who has knocked this nonsense out of their heads with some success is Mahatma Gandhi. But still the delusion remains and is a fertile source of mischief. I know of an English-knowing Indian (an M.A.) who was, on one occasion privileged to meet an eminent Indian. Unfortunately for our friend the latter did not know English and talked in Urdu. Our educated countryman, very naturally, concluded that the gentleman with whom he had talked was an uneducated man. He firmly believed that that was the fact and said "the fellow could not talk in English". And yet the "uneducated Indian" was none other than Hakim Ajmal Khan, President of the Indian National Congress!

The Root Cause

The entire blame for the tragedy lies with the schools and with the system which makes it possible for the schools to lay greater insistence upon English and even to fine Indian children for the very serious crime of speaking in their own mother-tongue. I did not find English students at Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Oxford fined for talking in the language in which Milton and Shakespeare wrote, and in which their fathers courted and their mother sang the lullaby. That was not the method employed to encourage the study of French, Latin or Greek. In many ways, our schools give prominence to English and relegate the vernacular to an unimportant place. The best periods of the day are assigned to English. The best teachers are placed in charge of English. More periods are allotted to English. Students failing in English are not promoted. The vernacular is not counted much for a pass. It is ranked with drill and Drawing. Essay-writing and letter-writing is done in English. A Post Master recently calculated that nearly 80 per cent of letters sent through his post office were addressed in English. The children are not encouraged to write stories, poems, and dramas in the vernacular. How can they be when they are not allowed even to talk in the language spoken in their homes? Recitations, dramatic pieces, pieces for elocution are invariably in English. It is a sad anomaly of Indian education to see Indian children stumbling through a piece from Shakespeare or Sheridan, tearing to bits some already hackneyed lines, "Hubert and Arthur," "Shylock the Jew" or another, before an admiring audience of parents and teachers when simple Indian plots which are familiar and have a bearing on their life, would be infinitely better.

Reverse the method

The fact is that we have neglected the vernaculars enough and cannot afford to neglect them any longer. We must begin

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON CONFERENCE

RUHR QUESTION NOT DISCUSSABLE.

FRENCH GOVT'S. OPINION.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Paris.—A semi-official statement on the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting says, the French Government in agreement with the other Allied Powers at the London Conference consider that the question of military evacuation of Ruhr is not within the Conference's province and is not discussable. The statement recalls that M. Herriot, like M. Poincare, has often declared that the evacuation would be one of the consequences of application of Dawes' plan and would be carried out under certain conditions. The evacuation will obviously depend on the guarantees of security which France and Belgium are entitled to demand. Marshal Foch agrees with this view.

The Cabinet unanimously approved M. Herriot's statement after which he confirmed the statement that the London Conference would be succeeded by another to discuss the Inter-Allied debts in the second half of November after the American elections so that the United States would be able to participate. The economic question is foreshadowed to form the subject of further conversations between the interested Governments, as also the questions relating to disarmament and the Pact of Mutual Guarantees.

M. Herriot will return to London tonight. The Conference is not likely to conclude before the end of the week. It is anticipated that the French Parliament will re-assemble on August 20th.—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT'S CONDUCT APPROVED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Paris.—After midnight at the Cabinet meeting lasting three and a half hours it was announced that M. Herriot, M. Clementel and M. Nollet had received the Council's unanimous and complete approval with reference to the conduct of negotiations at the London Conference.—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A Havas Agency message says:—M. Herriot, M. Clementel and M. Nollet will be returning to London on Sunday.—Reuter.

FRENCH DELEGATION OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, August 10.

Paris—M. Harriot interviewed said that all was going well and there was not the least disagreement between the members of the French delegation at the London Conference.

M. Clemental said that he was confident that the Conference would end satisfactorily.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

ARRIVES AT AN AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Reparation Commission has signed an agreement with the German Government relative to those parts in the Dawes Scheme which are within the competence of the Commission with a provision that if the London Conference fails the agreement becomes void. The Reparation Commission is proceeding to Paris forthwith.—Reuter.

LONDON SUICIDE MYSTERY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

According to papers the police inquiries show that Captain Geddes and his wife lived most extravagantly since their arrival in England and their money was exhausted. Capt. Geddes was a native of Somerset. It is understood that he was related to Sir Eric Geddes. His wife, according to a friend who often entertained the couple, frequently spoke of her father, Sir Frank Sly, for whom she had acted as hostess once and entertained the Prince of Wales.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIRMAN AT KIRKWALL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Locatelli, the Italian airman, has landed at Kirkwall.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Chittagong, Aug. 9.—His Excellency the Governor left Dacca yesterday and arrived here this morning. He received a deputation of Merchants' Association.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey has returned to Simla after his tour in some parts of the Punjab.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay received a Deputation of the Mahomedan Educational Society at Government House on Saturday the 9th instant.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Races on Saturday, the 9th instant.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

12520

IRISH BOUNDARY PROBLEM.

ULSTER ADAMANTINE

WON'T BE BULLIED OR COAXED

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The inflexible attitude of Ulster over the Irish Boundary problem is indicated in a statement issued by Sir James Craig to the effect that the Cabinet of Northern Ireland has no intention whatsoever, of changing its policy or surrendering the principles involved, no matter what threats are advanced or tempting offers made. It renews its offer to meet President Cosgrave with a view to settling the boundary and other questions.—Reuter.

BRITISH INTENTIONS.

SIMPLY TO RECTIFY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaking at Norwich, last evening eloquently appealed to President Cosgrave to negotiate with Sir James Craig. He declared that the intention in the minds of British signatories of the Treaty was to provide for the rectification of the existing boundary and not the creation of a new one.—Reuter.

GAMBLERS' ORGANISATION.

ARREST OF FIVE LEADERS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD SIND, Aug. 9.

An organisation of gamblers with its branches extended into important towns of Sind, Gujarat, the Punjab and Bombay has been discovered by the Hyderabad Police during a raid on a local gambling den. Leaders of the gang are reported to have been enticing respectable men into gambling and then robbing them of their possessions. Five of them have been arrested including Issarsing, a Punjabi, Nebhraj, a Sindi merchant, Sachanand, a grain merchant, and a photographer. The Karachi premises of the gang were searched, but nothing was found. From the Hyderabad premises Rs. 5,500 in cash and currency notes, besides playing cards, etc, were taken possession of by the police.

PODANUR STRIKE CASE,

ORDER AGAINST UNION OFFICERS WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The Sessions Judge of Coimbatore has set aside the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate binding over two persons the President and the Secretary of the Labour Union of Podanur for a period of six months in connection with the recent railway strike at Podanur. The facts of the case were that the police arrested these two persons on an allegation that they attempted to cause a breach of peace at Podanur during the strike by entering the railway premises with others and threatening the railway servants and inducing the strikers to strike. The first class Divisional Magistrate bound them over for six months. An appeal was preferred against this order.

The Sessions Judge in setting aside this order remarked that the Police had no right whatever to arrest the appellants without a warrant from the magistrate. There was no direct evidence to show that the appellants had used threats or incited strikers to violence. As the strike was over at the time of the order there was no reason to anticipate further trouble. The judge added while conceding that executive authorities would be naturally anxious to do all in their power to avert unfortunate consequences of the strike they could not use their magisterial powers or police authority to control the liberty of the strikers or labour leaders without being justified by law.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

DRAFT PASSED BY AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, August 10

The Ahmedabad Municipal Board passed last night by 28 votes against 2 the draft of the address to be presented to Mr. Gandhi.

JODHPUR RAILWAY LINE BLOCKED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JODHPUR, August 10.

The Jodhpur Railway line has been bloked between Mahajar and Rajisar since 7/30 p.m. yesterday as a result of the derailment of an engine and a wagon loaded with Kankar. The derailment was caused by heavy rains. There was no loss of life. Arrangements have been made to tranship the mails, and it is hoped that the line will be cleared on the 11th.

The Indian Mercantile community of Calcutta held a Reception at the Galstaun Park on Sunday in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India. Raja Roshee Case Law presided over the function. A silver casket containing an address eulogising Mr. Pochkhanawala's services to indigenous banking was presented to him.—A. P.

MILL COLLAPSE.

INQUIRY INTO ITS CAUSES.

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

In connection with the Gujarat Ginning Mill accident, Mr. Gandhi writes in the organ of the local Labour Union:—

"The Labour Union can place evidence before the Enquiry Committee if it likes to do so. But I have intentionally advised the Labour Union that it is not necessary to tender evidence on its behalf. As the organisers of the Labour Union are non-co-operators they cannot take direct part in the inquiry, but they can take some part as advisers and protectors of the workmen. The enquiry is so much restricted that the workmen will derive no benefit from it. Another stronger reason for the Labour Union to take no part in the enquiry is its methods of work. It has chosen to deal with mill-owners as far as possible with sweet reasonableness. The Labour Union cannot, therefore, take part in such an inquiry without very strong reasons. The Labour Union has to look to two things—to ensure greater safety of the buildings in the future and to get compensation for the dead and the injured. This enquiry has no direct connection with the question of compensation. For the future safety of the buildings the Labour Union is fully alive and negotiations are going on with proper authorities."

CIRCULAR TO FACTORY OWNERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

Mr. Philip, Inspector of Factories, has issued a circular to all the owners and managers of factories directing them to take special steps to find out the dangerous defects in any part of their factories and submit a report to him.

TRAVANCORE MAHARAJA.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S CONDOLENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 9.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, has received a telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras asking him to convey to the members of His Highness the Maharajah's family the profound sympathy of His Excellency the Governor of Madras-in-Council with them in the great loss they and the Travancore State have sustained by the death of His Highness.

VICEROY'S DONATION TO S. INDIA RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

H. E. the Viceroy has donated Rs. 1,000 in aid of the fund for the relief of sufferers by floods in South Madras.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 9.

It is understood that negotiations between the representatives of the Hindus and Mussalmans for the establishment of better relations have broken down.

TERRITORIAL FORCE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The Territorial Force Committee will not reassemble till November.

RISE IN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

During the month of July customs revenue (excluding salt revenue amounted to Rs. 377 lakhs as against Rs. 291 lakhs in July 1923.

CHOLERA IN PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Aug. 9.

The Director of Public Health reports that cholera epidemic increased up to the end of July there being 1,800 deaths during the last week of July. The worst districts that were affected were Gaya and Palamau. The situation is not yet very serious.

EDUCATION FOR MASSES.

AIM OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS OF TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

Following are the resolutions passed at the National Educational Conference (Rashtriya Shikshan Parishad) held at Ahmedabad:—

1. This Conference recommends that the Vidyapith make the following arrangements in order to increase the efficiency of Primary teachers:—(i) A course of studies for Primary teachers should be framed. (ii) Every national school should form a Studies Club which should meet at least twice a month to exchange notes in respect of the course of studies referred to in (i). (iii) The Vidyapith should, from time to time, direct national schools to provide for educational literature and other means of promoting the efficiency of teachers.

IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

2. Whereas self-purification is the permanent form of Non-co-operation, and whereas the Congress is endeavouring to propagate the principles of Non-co-operation in the villages, and whereas in the opinion of this Conference the work of self-purification should begin with children, this Conference holds that the Vidyapith should concentrate more on Primary education in preference to Secondary or Higher education; and the Vidyapith should, therefore, so change its policy as to further Primary education in the villages.

3. This Conference is of opinion that national village schools should, instead of being modelled on Government pattern, be conducted with a view to primarily give a knowledge of the 3 R's, and so as to incur the least expenditure, and yet consistent with true principles of education, recommends the Vidyapith to frame and enforce a practical scheme in this behalf.

4. This Conference while congratulating the Vidyapith and other national educational institutions that have published text-books for the purpose of promoting national education, is of opinion, that they should concentrate more on the quality of the books than on their number, and carry on the work having due regard to the poverty of the land.

AIM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

5. Whereas the establishment of national schools can be justified only for the purpose of giving pure and independent education, and whereas true education alone can bring about Swaraj, and whereas the principles underlying Non-co-operation are to-day not inconsistent with pure and independent education, this Conference is of opinion that for the attainment of Swaraj, the said principles should be enforced in conducting national schools. (Passed by majority.)

RIGHT SORT OF STUDENTS.

6. This Conference is of opinion that in conducting schools, importance should be attached more to the fitness of pupils, than on their numerical strength (for national education); and, therefore, only such boys and girls should be admitted to schools, whose parents are such as (i) if Hindus, believe that caste untouchability is a sin and hence, have no objection to their children sitting and receiving eudcation along with the children of the suppressed classes; (ii) approve that their children should be trained in spinning, weaving and other processes incidental thereto; and (iii) believe in the necessity and possibility of unity between the Hindu, Mussalman and other communities of India. (Passed by majority.)

7. This Conference is of opinion that the teachers and managers of national schools should consist of persons, who believe in truth and non-violence, and in enforcing all the principles of Non-co-operation as essential for the attainment of Swaraj (Passed by majority.)

SPINNING AND EDUCATION.

8. This Conference is of opinion that every teacher, as has not already acquired the knowledge of distinguishing the various kinds of cotton, and of ginning, carding, making slivers, spinning cotton and of counting and testing the quality of yarn should quickly do so. (Passed by majority).

9. This Conference is of opinion that the resolution of spinning passed by the A. I. C. C. being of universal benefit it should be enforced in as wide an area as possible; and that, therefore, every teacher and manager of national schools should present monthly to the A. I. C. C. at least 3,000 (and if possible 5,000) yards of even and well-twisted yarn spun by himself, the manner of doing so for executive simplicity to be determined by the rules of the P. C. C.; and this Conference recommends to every national institution, that they should make it a rule to enforce spinning on their pupils for at least half an hour every day on an average; and should induce as many students as possible to present to the A. I. C. C. 3,000 yards of yarn each month, and the surplus if any to their schools; in order that this resolution may be easily enforced, this Conference requests the Managing Committees of national schools to provide cotton or slivers free to teachers of small salaries and poor pupils. (Passed unanimously).

10. This Conference is of opinion that in the conduct of national schools, teachers should have a more predominant voice in educational matters, than the Managing Committees. (Passed unanimously.)

"PROUD TO BE CITIZEN OF BOMBAY"

"AT HOME" TO MRS. NAIDU

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY'S WELCOME.

The President and members of the Nationalist Municipal Party were "At Home" to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Sunday evening at the Anjuman Islam Hall. A large number of guests were invited for the occasion, in addition to the members of the Municipal Corporation.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the leader of the Party, in welcoming the guest of the evening said, it was not for him to introduce the illustrious citizen not only of Bombay but of the whole Empire, to the guests. But, as the President of the Nationalist Party, he would avail himself of the privilege to say a few words of appreciation of Mrs. Naidu who, as they knew, was also a member of the Nationalist Party. It was not the occasion to narrate at any great length, the valuable services rendered by Mrs. Naidu to the country. He would only refer to her latest achievement, by which she had added fresh laureis to her name. Of all the missionaries that had gone out of this country to relieve the sufferings of her countrymen in foreign lands, she was the most successful, the most influential and had created the most lasting impressions. The fact was that her achievements were superior to those of others and more lasting, and he would give a small instance to support his statement. When Mrs. Naidu went to South Africa the situation for Indians was almost hopeless. But she was not discouraged, and by her heroic and indomitable efforts she had achieved a measure of success which a very few had done. It was a hopeless task she had before her, in which anybody might have failed, and nobody would have dreamt of any success. But she had succeeded in getting some measure of justice for Indians in South Africa. She had succeeded in persuading the Government there in postponing the consideration of the Class Areas Bill. That was an achievement of which the whole country ought to be proud, and her success had proved that we must change our tactics. They had found that a lady missionary was likely to be more successful than anybody else. He, therefore, appealed to the women of this country to come forward and serve their country to achieve the success of the popular cause. Mrs. Naidu was going on a more important mission now than she had been on the last occasion, and that was to bring about harmony between the two great communities in this country. He hoped that, as she had succeeded in her mission in South Africa, she would also succeed in her new mission, and that the countrymen and countrywomen would listen to her message with sympathy. He also hoped that henceforward there would be no misunderstanding and disunion between the two great communities of this country and that they would live together, in order to reach the goal, which they all had at heart, as soon as possible. (Cheers).

PROUD TO BE CITIZEN OF BOMBAY.

Mrs. Naidu said she was glad that, in spite of their political differences, such pleasant social functions brought together, in friendly and frank intercourse, people representing conflicting political thoughts, as those who were present on the occasion. She was glad to see Mr. Kanji sitting together with Mr. Tairsee, who was almost an anarchist (laughter), Mr. Jamnadas with Mrs. Hodgkinson, and Mr. Kelkar of the Swaraj Party with Mr. Khwaja of the No-Change Party,—all of whom were keen political opponents. This function had brought together in friendliness men and women who get such few opportunities of meeting, owing to their distracting political conflicts. They all were friends, in spite of their political differences. The speaker then referred to her South African experiences, and said she was welcomed everywhere by the Mayors of the different cities she had visited, and she was proud to be a citizen of such a city as Bombay. She hoped that in spite of the criticism which was appearing in the columns of the hostile Press, which was always writing of the fissiperous conditions in various communities and parties in this country, they would join together in friendly intercourse at such pleasant social functions, for after all, it was these friendly feelings which were more important than anything. She asked them not to allow the criticism in the hostile Press to interfere with their friendly relations, for it was their duty to stretch their hands, as citizens of the world, not in discord or conflict, but in sympathy and friendliness to preach the music of liberty which was their ultimate goal. (Cheers).

(Continued from column 6.)

be able to do anything. They had got certain franchise and they must use that in sending the fittest men into the Council and the Corporation. They must call upon these representatives to satisfy the needs of the voters. The Rent Act was the one great achievement for which he remembered Lord Willingdon. In the end he asked all communities to unite together against the landlords.

Mr. P.R. Lele said it was their business to educate their masters. People came to Bombay because they were forced to come for their living, and though they lived here for more than twenty years they were called birds of passage. These people he said should call upon their friends and relatives in the districts to ask their representatives to support the Bill.

The resolution was adopted.

TENANTS' PLIGHT

RENT ACT-A NECESSITY

PROTEST AGAINST BOMBAY COUNCIL'S CONDUCT.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the action of the Legislative Council in throwing out the Rent Act Bill, Mr. R.S. Asavale presiding.

Mrs. Hodgkinson moved the first resolution entering an emphatic protest against the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in unceremoniously refusing leave to Mr. Addyman to introduce his Bill seeking to extend for a further period the operation of the Rent Act to non-residential tenancies in Bombay.

MRS. HODGKINSON'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Hodgkinson said the landlords with Government assistance prevented any discussion in the Council concerning the necessity for the continuance of the Rent Act protection. The attitude of the landlords was unpardonable. They fully realise the justice of the tenants' claim, so, in their own interest they refused that claim, expression and hearing. But from Government, though it is itself the largest landlord in this city, we had a right to expect better treatment. It has responsibility, a duty to the citizens of Bombay the large majority of whom are tenants. But Government doubtless, are being assured that the tenants' claim is of no consequence, and the landlord is a much maligned and ill-used person. Government is surrounded by the rich and great people, whose lines are cast in very pleasant places, and who fortunately for them, have no personal experience of adverse business conditions, house shortage, and profiteering landlords. It is for us to see that Government is made aware of the true facts of our case so that it may not repeat its mistake. The actions of the landlords will be our best advocates. The section that own business premises will, in a few days, be free to rack rent their tenants. Indeed many have already indicated their intention of doing so. When Mr. Nariman's Bill is brought forward let those councillors who support it be provided with chapter and verse of the landlords' deeds.

Mr. S. S. Mehta seconded and the resolution was passed.

Mr. C. S. Deole moved a resolution expressing the deliberate opinion of the meeting that the benefit of the Rent Act to non-residential premises in the Town and Island of Bombay ought to be extended to 31st December, 1930, and, therefore, entirely supported the Bill which the member for Bombay South wanted to introduce for so extending that benefit.

NOT A CHECK ON LANDLORDS' GREED.

He said it was complained that the Rent Act was wrong in principle, but that was not a fact, for in the West and, particularly in England, the principle of socialism was generally followed in legislation. The Rent Act was, therefore, perfectly right in principle. They ought to put a check on the inordinate increase of rents in the interest of the people. He was going to ask the Committee they were going to appoint that if they could not secure the expansion of the Rent Act for five years, they should at least do so for three years.

DON'T QUIT YOUR TENEMENTS.

Mr. L. G. Khare said they were all aware that the landlords wanted to grab as much as they could and beyond that they had no other interest in their tenants. The position of the Swaraj Party was a peculiar one. For in its ranks there were both landlords and tenants, and at the meeting of the Legislative Council those who belonged to this hybrid category remained neutral. He advised the tenants not to budge from their tenements after the lapse of the Rent Act, because he was advised by his lawyer friends that it would take the landlords at least six months to make them quit their premises. The lawyers were, therefore, looking rather glum over this business.

Mr. B. N. Anandrao supported and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. K. J. Dubash moved a resolution appointing a committee to co-operate with the committees appointed by any other public body or bodies to achieve the same object, with Mr. S. H. Jhabvala as Secretary.

He said they should leave no stone unturned until they achieved their object. He thought the attitude adopted by some of the members of the Legislative Council was most objectionable. Mr. Addyman was given permission by the Government of India to introduce his Bill, but the Bombay Government had in practice refused to do so. The duty of Government to do the greatest good to the greatest number of persons, but their Government had preferred to conserve the interests of the few landlords in the city.

Mr. D. P. Engineer seconding said if the Swaraj Party had risen to the occasion and voted in favour of the Bill they would have been able to save the measure. Some of the landlords were asking for an increase of three hundred per cent over the former rent as a consequence of the lapse of a portion of the Act.

The resolution was accepted.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved the last resolution asking the tenants residing in Bombay, coming from the several districts of the Presidency to bring pressure on the members representing those districts in the Bombay Legislative Council to cast their votes on the introduction of any such Bill, as was referred to, in favour of the tenants' cause.

STAND ON YOUR OWN LEGS.

Mr. Jhabvala said the condition of the tenants at present had become very bad owing to the economic depression now prevailing. Mr. A. C. Chatterji had made a grossly false statement at the Geneva Conference that there was no unemployment in India. On the other hand unemployment owing to the depression was most abnormal. He did not believe in Government or any party protecting the people. Unless the people took the initiative themselves, they would not

(Continued in coloumn 5.)

AGAINST COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

MR. KELKAR'S EVIDENCE

REFORMS COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

"I am not only dead against administrative Dyarchy in the Executive Government but also dead against communal Dyarchy in the Legislative Council" was the startling yet loud and pathetic cry of Mr. N. K. Kelkar another ex-Minister from the Central Provinces when he gave his evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day. The tale of woe which Mr. Kelkar described before the Committee to-day was more gruesome than that of his colleague Mr. Chitnavis who was examined on Thursday for while Mr. Chitnavis had mildly described the ministership as a thankless task Mr. Kelkar who had evidently suffered the humiliation more than his colleague called it as "worse than the glorified head of a department." Nay it was like the office bearership of a local body and Mr. Kelkar was not merely a theorist but quoted chapter and verse from his experiences as a minister which post he could not re-secure because he was defeated at the last election by Swarajists. It appeared that Mr. Kelkar was not entirely free from bias against the Swarajists. He had his own grouse against them but he was evidently prepared to criticise them only gently. The memorandum he gave to the Committee was very bulky and covered too many details of ordeals. He had to pass through in that position as he so aptly said of one between the devil of a Governor and the deep sea of the Legislative Council. Before he pleaded for a Reform of the deep sea of the Legislative Councils he cleared the ground by giving his whole hearted support to the suggestion of the grant of provincial autonomy and introduction of responsibility in the central Government except of course in regard to defence and foreign and political relations.

Mr. Kelkar then explained his specifics for maladies from which administration suffered and in this he was very clear, firm and thorough-going. He did not mince words and in spite of the fact that several members tried to shake him in the attitude he had taken up he would not budge an inch. Whether his views would have the entire support of the country or not he minded not but he gave his evidence in a frank and perfectly unambiguous manner.

AGAINST COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Kelkar put up his flag of revolt against class and communal representation and even demanded the removal of the official element from legislative councils. The question of communal representation always has a tendency to be mephitic and it was no wonder that this loomed large in the course of enquiry. But Mr. Kelkar was stubborn and while he got round Sir Alexander Muddimman's queries with his expression of a strong belief against it he gave concrete cases before Sir Muhammad Shafi in which Hindus had voted for Mahomedans and even twitted the law member that members of his community had not come forward several times at election times and if they had come they would certainly have fared even better. But Mr. Jinnah as ex-President of the All-India Moslem League reminded that the League had expressed itself in favour of communal representation but the shrewd Maharatta Brahman amidst roars of laughter in the hall declared that he would even use force in order to put a stop to this "Vicious and epernicious system."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru questioned the witness even more pointedly and wanted to know whether if Mahomedans stand against the Reforms which do not concede communal representation he would lose reforms or gain them by yielding on claims of Mahomedans and Mr. Kelkar became even more emphatic because with a wave of his hands he declared "I would rather have no Reforms than continue communal representation in any form for this system only connotes and engenders suspicion and so long as it breeds this mischief I cannot be a party to its continuation. I don't believe in councils divided into communal compartments nor do I believe in pacts." There could be no more unambiguous statement of view than this and members did not therefore raise this question. But Sir Muhammad Shafi represented the position of Europeans who had a material stake in the country and here again the law member was faced with Mr. Kelkar's assertion that Europeans, if they wanted representation, must merge themselves with Indians in this country and stand for election in the common electorate. Indeed there was no other way of inducing Europeans to take a real interest in the political progress of India. Sir Alexander Muddiman, as an official, was attempting to safeguard the position of officials but Mr. Kelkar said that their presence in the Council very often disturbs the voting strength of the ministers and officials could only speak but not vote.

But if the officials are gone and representatives of people come through mixed electorates the prestige of councils would be gone and this argument Mr. Kelkar ably met by suggesting that educational qualifications and administrative experience gained through municipal bodies must be tests for candidature to the legislative councils and he was so firm in this view that Dr Paranjpye asked whether he would consider a mere professor of college as eligible and Mr. Chitnavis asked what would happen if a person like the Right Hon. Sastri if circumstances suggested by Mr. Kelkar were to be imposed. But here again the resourceful Maharatta got over the difficulty by remarking that "one hard cases do not make a bad law." The Committee however relentlessly pursued their examination of Mr. Kelkar and attempted to corner him on his plea that ministers should be nominated by the Governor out of a panel of members selected by the Council. But when Dr. Paranjpye who is evidently an admirer of the Madras system whereby the Governor chooses a chief minister who in turn selects his colleagues to form the Cabinet Mr. Kelkar first showed his distinct disinclination because he feared an invidious distinction between the chief minister and ordinary minister. But to Sir Sivaswami Iyer he declared amidst peals of laughter from the whole room that if he were to be the chief minister then it would be quite a different thing. But whatever way he is selected the minister, said Mr. Kelkar, must be a real administrator and not a mere adviser as he is and his orders at any rate on details should be final and no Secretary or any other departmental head should get the ear of the Governor over the orders of the minister whether he disagrees with him or not. Here Dr. Paranjpye wanted to have some specific instances but lest the dirty linen should be washed in the open public Sir Alexander Muddiman very adroitly suggested to the eager Doctor to reserve his assaults to a camera session. But Mr. Kelkar did not keep quiet for he added that if his orders on even postings and transfers are to be questioned then the position of ministers does indeed become irksome.

Mr. Kelkar's denunciation of the Diarchical form of the executive Government became even more bitter when he referred to the consultations in the Cabinet meetings. Not only was there a lack of uniformity in practice as regards joint consultation between all members of Government but the executive councillors did not take ministers into confidence even in regard to important administrative matters. The consequence was clear because, confessed Mr. Kelkar, "although we ministers were expected to influence votes of the Council members on any debate I did not do so wholeheartedly." But the revelations were not over and Mr. Kelkar added to the list of his grievances. "I always consulted executive councillors in regard to my subjects but they never reciprocated."

The Committee adjourned till Monday.

"DIARCHY MUST BE DONE AWAY WITH."

C. P. EX-MINISTER'S DEMAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Mr. N. K. Kelkar, another ex-Minister from the Central Provinces appeared before the Reforms Enquiry Committee today and supported the case for doing away with Dyarchy and restrictions on the Governor's powers. He made certain drastic proposals such as the total abolition of communal representation, reconstitution of Councils, setting down of qualification both educational and administrative for candidates for elections. He also cited instances of attitude taken by officers departments in matters of details which he thought interfered with his main policy. He also advocated the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government excluding army and foreign and political subjects. Mr. Kelkar was examined for three hours and as his evidence was finished further hearing was adjourned till Monday when he would be examined by Dr. Sapru, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith and the Maharaja of Burdwan.

OPPOSED TO COMMUNAL SYSTEM.

Questioned by Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr. Kelkar replied that he had experience of local administration, being a member of the Local Board and he was a member of the pre-reform Councils since 1914 and was elected to the first reformed Council and nominated as minister. He was minister for three years, having been ousted at the last election. He held the portofolio of the Local Self-Government Education, Public Works Department, Public Health and Medical Relief.

As the witness considered that time would soon come for widening the franchise for Legislative Council the President asked as to what extent the franchise could be widened. Mr. Kelkar replied that five per cent. of the total population could be additionally enfranchised which would be about three times the existing electorate.

The President:—"Having regard to your view that the electorate is generally illiterate, would you extend the franchise?"

"Yes, because I find that in the Municipal elections, people take great interest."

Further questioned witness stated that in respect of candidates, he would lay down qualifications so that the members of Councils be of a calibre able to undertake responsibility of governing the province. For instance he would lay down educational qualification and administrative experience obtained through the local bodies and other public offices such as co-operative societies.

Witness expressed strongly against the communal system in his memorandum.

The President pointed out that at present in the C. P. only Muhamedans had communal representation. Would he abolish it?

Witness replied in affirmative, as he did not believe that Councils would do useful work in the direction of further political advance, if communal representation existed.

The President then upon asked whether he would also do away with the nomination of the depressed classes. Witness said he would do so and ask all communities and interests to work through a general electorate.

President:—"Has any member of the depressed classes been elected so far?

"They did not stand at all."

President:—"If they had stood, was there any chance of election?"

"If they possessed certain qualification."

President:—"Are there any members of this class who possess qualifications?"

"None except one or two."

President:—"It would then be difficult to get them represented."

NO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

Questioned further by the President, witness admitted that during the past three years, he noticed an increase in the communal and territorial feeling in the C. P. Council. Mr. Kelkar also stood for the abolition of special representation of aristocratic classes, such as landholders, as he felt that they had sufficient influence to come through the general constituencies. He also proposed the elimination of official element from the councils because very few non-officials were themselves of official training and experience and the presence of officials adversely affected vote.

The President:—"Even if the official is notoriously skilled in some line of administration the Council would feel against his presence?"

"That is what I noticed."

In his memorandum the witness expressed the opinion that it would take years before the electorate was properly trained in the sense of forming judgment on definite political issues, but that it was neither safe nor necessary to wait till the whole electorate was properly trained. The defect could be removed by imposing qualification for candidates, by abolishing communal representation, by eliminating officials and by increasing the strength of special representation requiring technical knowledge and practical experience.

The President asked whether holding the view, that it would take years to train the electorate to form independent judgment he would suggest the widening of the franchise. The witness said he would, if the Council was reconstructed in the way suggested above.

Witness favoured the appointment of Council secretaries out of a panel selected by the Council and considered the standing Committees as very useful institutions. He urged that members of these committees should be allowed to see file notes.

The President pointed out that the secretariat notes were confidential but asked would the case be met if a memorandum was prepared and placed before the Committee by the department concerned.

Witness:—Yes, provided it gave the facts and reasons.

Witness held that the life of the legislative councils should be prolonged from three to five years, as three years was too short a period, both for the ministers and the Council to get into their work and carry out their proposals.

President suggested that the larger the number of election the more was the opportunity for educating the electorate. The witness differed.

ELECTION OF MINISTER.

Mr. Kelkar stated in his memorandum that so long as the parties on constitutional lines were not organised ministers should be selected out of a panel selected by the Council.

Sir Alexander Muddiman remarked that this was a very unusual suggestion. Supposing there were three equally balanced parties in the Council, there would be difficulty about electing a panel, and if a party superior in number, elected its candidates they could not enjoy the confidence of the whole house.

Witness did not think it would happen in practice.

The President further observed that supposing there were Hindu and Muhamedan parties, what would be the result under the proposed system of appointing ministers?

Witness replied there would be deadlock, but the Governor must select ministers who could carry on the business. But if they got the handsome salary of one rupee a year, he did not think any minister would stick on (laughter). Ministers should be appointed in consultation with the Council.

The President referred to the constitutional position and suggested that if the Governor found out in one way or other as to who was likely to get on as minister that support would be quite enough.

Witness still held that the panel system would be preferable.

Sir Alexander next asked Mr. Kelkar as to how he would propose to restrict the interference of the legislature with the administrative details of which he had complained in his note.

Witness said by rules. Witness further advocated that the system of joint consultation be made obligatory and in all cabinet discussions the ministers should have a right to vote whether the subject referred to be a reserved or transferred one. He complained that cabinet meetings were few and far between, that there was no meeting between the transferred half and the Governor as such. He himself consulted individually the other ministers and the Executive Councillor about questions of policy relating to his own department.

MINISTERS' RIGHTS.

Mr. Kelkar replying to the President also insisted on the grant of the right to ministers to record their note of dissent like the Executive Councillors, when they differed from the Governor and that these notes should be sent up to the Government of India.

President:—"But you know the Government of India have no authority over the transferred subjects?"

Witness:—"Yes. I will forward them for information."

In his memorandum Mr. Kelkar had put down that when a minister differed from the Governor, he had either to resign or put up some member of the Legislative Council, to agitate on the point. The President asked whether the latter was a desirable course for a minister to adopt and whether it would not be against loyalty to the Governor. The reasonable course for the minister was to resign. Witness agreed it was not a desirable course but human nature being what it is it was sometimes inevitable, when a minister wanted to assure the Governor that behind him stood popular support for a particular measure, because he was supposed to carry out the popular will and to inform the Government of such feeling.

In one of his paragraphs Mr. Kelkar had complained that ministers could do no harm to any officer under them, who opposed their schemes. The President hoped that the witness did not mean to do harm to officers for holding and expressing perfectly honest opinions, though differing from the minister. The President suggested that the witness, perhaps, had in mind the factious opposition.

Mr. Kelkar replied that the question was whether the existing system of interference with the minister's decision should be retained. Heads of departments should place their views before the minister, but if the minister differed, the former should have no power to approach the Governor over the head of the latter.

The President stated that Heads of departments could go to the Governor, even over the heads of the executive councillors. He asked whether witness would like to place the ministers in a better position.

Witness:—"Yes."

President:—"Your complaint is that although you got your policy through, there was interference in detail. But then objections were generally overruled by the Governor.

Witness agreed but he added Heads of departments in the case of transferred department could seek interview with the Governor while there was no such rule in the case of the reserved half. Further although Heads of departments were given the privilege of approaching the Governor directly the rules conferred no such privilege on the ministers. Replying to the President witness admitted that his relations with the Governor were of the friendliest character, and he could see the Governor even at midnight if wanted to. But the rules were awkward. Witness further represented that the ministers were not consulted about the honours and when he once made representation to the Governor he was told that it was the exclusive prerogative of the Governor.

The President:—"That is the case with the executive councillors also."

Witness:—"I do not know their position."

In order to give security to the services, witness advocated fixing their salaries by an act of the provincial legislature because it would be difficult otherwise to check the annual vagaries. On the question of finance witness said he had occasion once to differ from the Finance Department. He wanted to raise a loan for building a science college and repay it from revenues every year. The finance department opposed this proposal as being unremunerative.

Witness also urged that in certain cases where officers were serving in both departments or men and in dealing with their cases joint consultation had not been observed. For instance a certain district revenue officer was alleged in the local press, to be using his influence in keeping the non-co-operators out in the municipal elections. The elections concerned the department or men of local self-Government and he was surprised to find that in this matter he was not consulted and the home member had already ordered prosecution, without consulting him, of persons who made allegations, he wanted to protect the officers but he objected to this method.

The President pointed out that the rules enjoined joint consultation in common matters. So complaint made was not for defect in rules but defect in administration. Witness agreed.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

Sir Muhamed Shafi examined witness about his view against communal representation. He pointed out that in the C. P. while there were more 139 thousand Hindu electors, there were only 13,387 Muhamedan electors. If communal representation was abolished there would be no chance for the Muhamedans being elected. Witness differed. He thought that having regard to political awakening the Muhamedans had every chance of coming in through general constituencies. For instance he found that during the municipal elections, which did not have communal representation many Muhamedans were elected. Sir Muhamed Shafi asked witness to take a concrete case and state the position in Balaghat, which was Mr Kelkar's district. Mr. Kelkar said that in this district only one Muhamedan stood and he was elected.

Sir Muhamed:—"Who was he?"

He is an agent to a *malguzar*.

Question.

"Who was his rival?"

A Hindu pleader.

Question.

"What about the last municipal election, how many are elected members of the Committee?"

As I am not a member of the Committee, I am not sure about the exact number. But I think they are 25.

Question.

"Did any Muhamedan get in?"

None stood for election.

Question.

"Do Muhamedans of your province insist on having a separate electorate?"

That is the way, because Muhamedans in other provinces want it.

Question.

"Do landholders in your province want a separate electorate?"

I am not sure if they want it now.

Sir Muhamed Shafi next asked whether, witness held that unless the Council was reconstituted as advocated by him, there should be no further political advance. Mr. Kelkar replied if further rights were given they would not then be of much consequence. Sir Muhamed wanted to know whether witness thought that if strong minorities were not properly represented, it would be a representative Government.

Witness:—There is no single community which is not a minority. I do not understand why Muhamaden constituencies and non-Mahomedan constituencies are constituted.

Sir Muhmed Shafi:—For instance, Europeans have a material stake in the country, do you think Government can be said to be representative, if the Europeans are unable to be represented in the Legislature through general constituencies?

Witness:—There is nothing to prevent Europeans coming in through common door.

Sir Muhamed further asked that the witness had complained that the Executive Councillors, had not taken ministers into confidence about their department, had witness done so in the case of his department?

Mr. Kelkar replied that he always consulted the Executive Councillors in questions of policy concerning his subjects, but they did not reciprocate.

Question: With the exception of your demand for transfer of all subjects, don't you think your suggestions can be carried out without amending the Act?"

A.:—That is for lawyers to say, but I think amendments of the Act would be required in certain cases. As for the position in the Government of India, Witness wanted to introduce responsibility there as well, but excluding army and foreign and political relations.

Sir Muhamed Shafi asked whether witness would urge that the recommendation of the Joint Committee that whenever the Government of India and the Indian Legislature agreed, the Secretary of State should not overrule, be embodied in the form of a rule, and whether he would exclude the army and foreign affairs from the operation of this rule. Witness replied that no rule would be necessary in the case of subjects for which responsibility would be given to the Indian Legislature, but it would be necessary only in the case of the army and foreign and political affairs.

LEGISLATURE AND ARMY.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether he would exclude the army altogether or give some voice to the Legislature on the question of reorganisation, etc.

Witness replied that he had not fully considered the question of the army. He would fix certain amount of expenditure, say fifty crores which must be voted by the legislature.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that self-defence was essential for Home Rule and asked whether witness would not consider that some scheme was necessary to give Indians sufficient training.

Mr. Kelkar said he had not come prepared on the question.

Mr. Jinnah:—"As for communal electorate supposing the bulk of the Muhamedans are strongly in favour of communal electorate (never mind the wisdom or otherwise of it) would you then ask them to give it up even if it is necessary to use force?"

A.:—Yes I would (laughter). I will ask them to take part in the general electorate.

Replying to further question by Mr. Jinnah, witness expressed his belief that the electorate as constituted at present was capable of sending competent men to the Councils, who could manage affairs of the Province.

Mr. Jinnah asked what definite qualifications would the witness fix for members of the Council. Mr. Kelkar answered that the candidate must have five or ten years experience on some local body, and should be a graduate of a University or member of some profession such as law and medicine.

Mr. Jinnah:—"Do you realise then that the Right Hon'ble Mr. Sastri would be ineligible?". (Laughter).

Witness:"You can make exceptions. Hard cases do not make bad laws (renewed laughter).

"DIARCHY MUST BE DONE AWAY WITH."

Mr. Jinnah:—"If your proposals are accepted they will require drastic amendment of the constitution."

Witness:—Yes.

Question:—"Are you in favour of a system of Diarchy if certain amendments are possible within the Act?"

Answer:—I am not in favour of Diarchy. It must be done away with. I would not accept Diarchy even if certain imperfections are removed. I won't work it again.

Mr. Jinnah:—You mean it will not work satisfactory?

A.:—Past experience has shown that it is unworkable.

Mr. Jinnah:—Whom were you responsible to, as Minister?

A.:—I considered myself responsible to the Legislative Council and to the Governor who appointed me.

Mr. Jinnah:—So you were between the devil and the deep sea? (Laughter).

Witness:—It is quite clear from my note. I had to please two masters.

Question:—Do you want to repeat that experiment?

A.:—No.

Q.:—From your note I gather that for all practical purposes it is the Governor who really is in charge of the transferred subjects because the Ministers are mere advisers?

Witness:—That is how I understand, section 52 of the Act. The Minister is merely an adviser and cannot do much.

(To be Continued.)

POONA JOURNALIST DEAD.

MR. JOSEPH T. LEWIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

Mr. Joseph T. Lewis, Editor of "Deccan Herald" died last evening at his residence in Poona Hotel.

Coming out as an assistant in the Bombay Education Society's press, Mr. Lewis was for many years a well known figure in journalistic circles in Bombay. Later on he came to Poona as the Editor of the "Deccan Herald" and his connection with that paper as editor continued for 32 years and only terminated with his death. The late Mr. Lewis was a prominent freemason. He was elected Master of most of the Lodges in Poona and was the oldest freemason in the station. The deceased who was 74 years of age at the time of his death was a bachelor but leaves several nephews and nieces in England.

NEGLECT OF THE VERNACULARS.

(Continued from page 6.)

by reversing the method of the worthy Principals and fine students if they *do not* talk in their vernaculars. English should be made a second language and not the principal language. Letters, essays, composition, should be done in the Vernacular. The masters must talk to the pupils and among themselves in the Vernaculars. They must encourage pupils to write poems, stories, and dramas in the vernacular and make effort to publish such of these as reach a certain standard of merit. That will serve as an encouragement to the other schools. Finally, under no circumstances should foreign pieces be chosen for school gatherings, occasions like Prize Distribution. These must be excluded and the school stage reserved for vernacular pieces. These, in brief, are some of the ways in which the vernaculars could be encouraged, in schools. But at least the masters could do service in one or two very simple ways. The first is by telling the pupils that not every Indian ignorant of English is uneducated and the second is by not fining a Gujarati for talking in Gujarati, a Mahratta in Marathi and a Sindhi in Sindhi!

THE ASSEMBLY

RESOLUTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER SESSION.

Mr. D. V. Belvi, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Belgaum, has given notice of his intention to move the following resolutions at the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly:—

(1) That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty as recommended by a majority of the Indian members on the Indian Fiscal Commission.

(2) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to instruct the local administration under his direct control to take steps forthwith to grant to the local bodies within their jurisdiction the right to determine the number and location of liquor shops within their respective area.

(3) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to instruct the local administrations under his direct control to take steps forthwith to organise hand-spinning and hand-weaving on a large scale with a view to relieve unemployment and poverty within those areas.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(4) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to release all prisoners who are now in gaol on conviction for political offences or as under-trial prisoners accused of political offences.

(5) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps to so amend the rules and regulations for the election of members to the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils as to remove all disqualification to vote or stand for election from persons convicted of political or other offences not involving moral turpitude and sentenced to any term of imprisonment.

(6) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he will be pleased to communicate to His Majesty's Government through the Secretary of State for India that in the opinion of this House the so-called admission of India into the League of Nations as an original member thereof, is entirely fictitious and illusory in that the people of India have neither any control over the Government of India nor any voice in the selection of their representatives in the said League; and further that Lord Hardinge, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, and Sir Mohammad Rafique being in no sense the true representatives of India this House dissociates itself from any action they may take or commitment they may make on behalf of India at the ensuing session of the League of Nations.

(7) In view of the unjust and humiliating treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects in the various Dominions and Crown Colonies within the British Empire this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to prohibit the use in Government Departments of all articles made or manufactured within the British Empire outside India except where such articles cannot be had in any other country.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(8) This Assembly being of opinion that the appointment of Taxation Enquiry Committee is inopportune and premature and that the personnel of the said Committee is highly undesirable, recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he will be pleased to dissolve the said Committee and instead thereof institute a thorough enquiry into the economic condition of the people, their income per head, their capacity to bear the existing burden of taxation and the general resources of the country through a representative committee at least two-thirds of which shall be elected by the Assembly.

(9) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to appoint a committee to inquire into and report on the grievances of the subordinate employees of the Indian Railway regarding:—(1) The conditions of service including the hours of work, the rate of wages or salaries, opportunities for promotion to higher grades, provision for leave, gratuity, provident fund, housing accommodation, etc.; (2) unequal treatment regarding the conditions of service based on racial grounds; (3) unfair retrenchment; (4) the attitude of the Agents towards the Railwaymen's unions.

OPIUM CONFERENCE AND INDIA.

(10) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he will be pleased to take the necessary steps to secure proper representation of India at the International Opium Conference of the League of Nations to be held in November next by representatives to be elected by this House.

THE COUNCIL AND RENT-ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had no desire to take part in the unpleasant controversy that is at present raging over the Rent Bills, but after the long explanation from the leader of our party I feel that I would be failing in my duty to my electorate if I did not explain the situation from my point of view; I do not think that it is necessary to assure those from whom I, unfortunately, differ in this matter, that I, for one, am not actuated by any personal feelings or impelled by any ulterior motive; but I will repeat here what I frankly stated in the party meeting at Poona that the decision of the Swaraj Party to remain neutral on this most important and vital question was, to say the least, most deplorable and unfortunate

At the outset I must first explain away the charge of irregularity and breach of Party discipline that is levelled against me. I must at once confess that the statement of the leader that I had not submitted my Bill for consideration of the Executive Committee before forwarding it to the Secretary of the Council is correct; extreme urgency of the measure and the pressing necessity are my only excuses for this alleged breach of the party rule.

Before introducing this Bill, under Section 80 of the Government of India Act, it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Government of India and that sanction must under the rules be obtained a month before the date fixed for the Sessions. It was only after a long correspondence and after consultation with the Local Government that the sanction was given to me over a month after my application; the letter according sanction was received on or about the 20th June, i.e., the very last day for the submission of my Bill and i it had been delayed by even a few hours, under the rules, I would have been time-barred; the members of the Executive Committee were residing in different parts of the Presidency and the office was transferred to Poona and I feel certain that if I had undergone formality of obtaining its prior approval I would never have been able to submit my Bill in time to the Council, and considering the fact that this was the last Sessions in which the Rent Bill relating to business premises could be introduced, I think I was right in rather choosing, though reluctantly, to commit a breach of party rule rather than commit a breach of faith with my electorate by loosing the only opportunity to introduce the Bill; it was no use submitting the draft Bill for approval of the Executive Committee before the sanction, for if the sanction was refused, the Bill could not have been introduced at all and as that sanction was given on practically the last day when the Bill must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Legislative Council, there was absolutely no time left for me to consult the Executive Committee. I hope, therefore, this little irregularity will under the unavoidable circumstances be considered excusable and justifiable.

But though my Bill was not formally submitted to the Executive Committee, still I venture to submit, that the fact I had submitted a Bill to extend the Rent Act was known to all; immediately after the Corporation debate on the subject I had publicly declared my intention and it was published in the form of a resolution in the "Bombay Chronicle" along with the report of the Rent extension debate in the Corporation; repeated references were made and resolutions passed in public meetings according support to both the Bills and some days before the actual commencement of the Sessions I also wrote a formal letter to the Secretary of the Party informing him of the substance of the Bill, viz., to extend the Rent Act uptil end of 1928. It was a simple Bill amending only one section of the Rent Acts extending the period uptil end of 1928 and even without a formal submission of the draft from me there was nothing to prevent the party from considering this important matter I do not think it could be suggested that the said Bills came as a surprise to them in the Council; so much to explain the little irregularity on my part.

Now coming to the events in Poona, immediately on my arrival at the Council Hall the first thing I did, even before the commencement of the proceedings, was to address a long letter to the President requesting him to give me priority to Mr. Addyman's Bill because I felt that if Mr. Addyman's was lost, there would not only be a technical difficulty in introducing mine, but there would be no chance of mine being accepted by the House. Unfortunately that application was not granted as the gentleman having priority, naturally being confident of safely steering through his Bill, did not wish to forfeit his prior claims; having thus failed in my attempt to get priority my next move was to try and pursuade members of my party to make it a party question and after giving due oral notice I formally moved a resolution in our Party meeting that all Bills or measures giving relief to tenants, no matter from whatever quarters they came, should be made party questions and all members should support them; the leader put his point of view quite fairly and pointed out certain difficulties and urged practically the same arguments that he has advanced in his letter; that meeting was meagrely attended as there was some other function at the same time; the result was that his persuasions prevailed and my protests failed and it was decided that party should remain neutral and that the leader should make a statement to that effect to the House at the first opportunity; if the Government benches had, in Mr. Addyman's Bill, adopted the same attitude of neutrality, perhaps this decision of the Swaraj Party might have to some extent been justified; but I felt most strongly then as I feel even now, that when the Aristocratic Autocracy on the Government Benches made common cause with the greedy capitalists and voted against even the leave the introduce the Bill, it was then clearly the duty of the Swaraj Party to stand by the principles of democracy and give whole-hearted support to the cause of the tenants; that masterly stroke at the nick of time might have saved the situation and the tenants would at least have had the satisfaction of feeling that their case was heard and considered by the Council and then rejected. The attitude of the Government Benches to oppose even the granting of leave to introduce the Bill, after the Government of India, in consultation with local Government had given sanction to introduce the Bill, is indefensible; it was a disgraceful sight to see some Government members holding high and responsible positions canvassing for the capitalists and both as a protest against such unpardonable attitude of Government members as well as to be true to their creed, to give their support when Government opposed, in my humble opinion, it was the clear duty of the Swaraj Party to stand by the tenants in their hour of need.

To my mind so far as the business premises are concerned, the harm done to their cause is irreparable and belated efforts to save the situation by making fresh attempts to introduce a "wise", "just" and "impartial" measure are absolutely futile; by the end of August the Rent Act for business premises will lapse and I really cannot understand how is an Act to be amended, modified or qualified after it is lapsed, dead and buried; in order to amend the Act so as to remove any defects, drawbacks and alleged injustice, it was first essential to extend the period; after the extension, by concerted action and co-operation, perhaps it would have been possible to modify it at subsequent sessions by bringing in fresh amendments deleting objectionable sections or adding new clauses. I had clearly given the members to understand that if Mr. Addyman's Bill was accepted extending the Act for business premises uptil the end of 1925, there would be no hurry to bring in my Bill in this sessions and steps could be taken in the following sessions to amend it in whatever manner both parties thought fit and equitable; it was, therefore, that I begged, implored and pleaded to give their support to extend the period, otherwise the results would be disastrous and subsequent wailings would be futile. It is most unfortunate that the "weighty" arguments from numerous deputations from the landlords from Karachi to Malabar Hill prevailed and the cry of the poor suffering tenant was a cry in the wilderness.

Groups of tenants come knocking at my door with bundles of notices from heartless landlords; I, as helpless as they, by way of consolation showed them the notice that my landlord has also served in respect of my office. Thus, companions in woe have to seek consolation and comfort in their mutual miseries and hardships and the Aristocratic "Sircar Ma-Bap" has the satisfaction of seeing its wealthy children relieved of their long-standing "oppression" and "injustice."—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

"WANTED-A RENT CONFERENCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on the happy suggestion you have made in your notes of to-day re calling of a Rent Conference. The suggestion is *"bien venu"* and hence welcome, as it is a piece of constructive legislating which coming from below will be an excellent revised version of the new creed of Non-co-operation.

I cannot agree with your suggestion that an academician like Prof. K. T. Shah should be saddled with the responsibility of calling together a Conference of this kind. It would be an egregious failure unless both landlords and tenants agree to co-operate, and, if necessary to compromise.

The problems to be considered are spread over a wide range. We have to consider and determine what the existing legislation has omitted. viz. a standard rent, with reference to—if I may imitate the copyright style of Mr. Bharucha—

(a) the space available.
(b) the locality of premises.
(c) the cost of the premises.
(d) the assessed valuable of premises.

I am letting out no secret (and in fact I have mentioned it several times in the Corporation)—and hope the landlords will not tar and feather me—that the assessed value of Bombay properties is lower than the actual rental value, and this again may differ from either the present day market value or the actual cost of construction and reconstruction and therefore of the return to capital invested. For all these considerations an economist may be helpful if we can get the right data about which I am rather sceptic.

But there are other problems. The existing legislation has been productive of —let me be charitable to Government and say—of unexpected evils. The landlords baulked of their preying instincts by a definite restriction of rents seem to have decided without meeting in Sir Cowasjee Hall not to carry out even the most necessary repairs, and can hardly be congratulated on this policy of cutting their noses to spite their faces, and they seem to imagine that by removing this prominent feature of their duties they would be adding to the beauty of their mugs. They are felcome to this idea of inverted duty; but those who have any interest in the civic life of Bombay, its health and sanitation, its beauty and grandeur cannot afford to look with indifference upon such extreme absurdities of private proprietorship. On the side of tenants it is not a bed of roses as a large percentage of them seem to imagine. Hell is said to be paved with good intentions and so I take the tenants must be intending well when they indulge in subletting and profiteering; in some case more than hundred percent. They are also accustomed to capitalise (my namaskars to these new tenant-landlords) the value of their tenancy by demanding prohibitive "Pagree," and the only parallel to this may be found in the old time "Nazarana" customary to be paid to royal personages. Or is it a sort of tenants "Zazia" on their incoming brother—or is it diluted capitalistic cannibalism?

So you see, Sir, the problems are extremely complex and intricate.

Public meetings are good safety valves for letting off extra steam, which is the thing alluded to by Messrs. Jayakar and Shah, in their correspondence recently published by you. I have no such bile or surplus steam to let off, and hence I welcome the more, your suggestion of a Rent Conference—a regular day to day meeting to thresh out honestly and openly the canker that is eating up the vitals of the City. I have no objection against a person like Prof. K. T. Shah calling or presiding at such a conference. He would be something better than a mere *"faut de mieux"* but I must warn him and you, Sir, that unless you are first assured about the certainty of getting together honest representatives of both tenants and landlords there would be a magnificent abortion.

From what I have seen of the mentality, in the Corporation for example, of landlord class I doubt if they would accept such a modest and moderate counsel, and as for the tenants I would advise them not to depend entirely upon the tub-thumping oratory, recently on exhibition at the central democratic hall of Sandhurst Road. I have every veneration for its high-priest and his officiating cannot be bettered either in strategy or in simulation. But neither sense of the possible and the practicable, nor solemnity and sincerity are to be looked for in that direction, and I will conclude by saying that neither Mr. Jayakar nor his detractors will serve the common cause which we all profess to have at heart but which personal recrimination can hardly promote. I wonder if either of them would be inclined to accept my humble suggestion to be national before being nationalistic and self-governing before being Swarajists.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

II

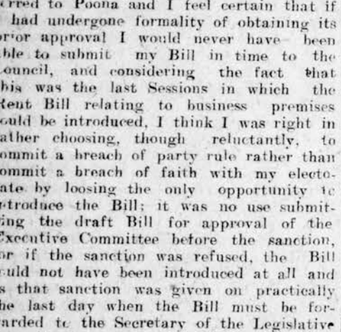
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me the hospitality of your columns to reply to the suggestion about calling a Joint Conference of Landlords and Tenants to solve the problem of rent legislation for the city of Bombay? I have no wish to avoid the responsibility of a public duty; but I fear other considerations besides my own ability or fitness for calling together such a Conference will throw me out of such a proposition. I quite agree that it would be an excellent thing,—if we could only get together in an atmosphere of sufficient detachment to confabulate on this most serious problem of our civic life. But can we? Personally, I fear I would be too much of an academician to suit the book of either side, even if my unconscious or subconscious bias as a tenant did not disqualify me from the task. And then there are other complications of which those behind the scenes may be knowing everything, but of which outsiders have had only rare glimpses, such as those displayed at the recent public meeting, and in letters to the press. I have no interest in the 'Chdonique scandaleuse' of the Swaraj Party, and am absolutely unwilling to take sides in their internal disputes. But one cannot ignore the fact that the materialisation of any legislation that the Conference of the type you have suggested may put forth would be impossible, without the aid and cordial co-operation of the only effectively organised party in the Local Legislature. Until, therefore, one gets an assurance of cordial and whole-hearted support from not only the representatives of the landlord and the tenant, but also from the prominent politicians from all sides, I see no utility in taking up the suggestion you have thrown out. If those who claim to have the interests of the city at heart will come forward and help in the matter, I shall not be wanting in doing my bit for the common cause.—Yours, etc.,

K. T. SHAH

August 10.

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenth to thirty-one-thirty-second pence, and demand bills were one shilling and five pence.



FATAL TO GOOD LOOKS.

Thin Blood and Nervousness Will Quickly Wreck Beauty.

Pale people are generally nervous. Thin blood not only affects the complexion by robbing cheeks and lips of colour, but it also weakens the nerves by depriving them of nourishment.

When you have so far lost control of your nerves that you "fly to pieces" over the least little noise or excitement it is high time to build up your blood. The drawn look, the sunken eyes, the deepening lines about the mouth and forehead, the loss in weight, are plain signs that the nerves and the body are being poorly nourished.

Don't put off taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills any longer. You may be nearer a collapse than you think and these Pills have been world-renowned as the most perfect blood and nerve restorative known to Medical Science for as many years as you can look back upon. Therefore you can safely give them your confidence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific in such diseases as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, nervous debility and neuralgia, also for the special ails and ills of the weaker sex. Of chemists, at Rs. 2 per bottle. Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

FREE—Our Booklet "The Nerves."

IDEALS OF EDUCATION.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT SANGLI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SANGLI, August 8.

The Governor of Bombay, opening the Willingdon College buildings, emphasised that no one, provided he had sufficient ability, should be debarred, by reason of his poverty, from obtaining the highest education available in the country.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Governor's speech at the opening of the Willingdon College Building at Sangli on the 8th instant:—

"Your Highness, Chiefs of the Southern Maratha States and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of visiting the Willingdon College and seeing the results of so much endeavour brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It must be indeed gratifying alike to those who have worked, and to those who have contributed to know that their labour and sacrifice have not been in vain and that the College will now be housed in a building worthy of its great aims. Here also I am pleased to find a further proof of the foresight and munificence of Your Highness' illustrious father of which I have met elsewhere so many examples. I feel that in this country, as in other countries of the world, higher education can flourish only with the enlightened support of the wealthy and influential leaders of the people. If you look round the Colleges of Oxford or Cambridge you will find that they almost all owe their existence to the munificence of some pious founder, generally of noble and not infrequently of royal rank. In this country too, I am sure that higher education will best flourish in those areas where the Princes and Chiefs and other leaders of the people are sufficiently enlightened to give it their practical encouragement. For this reason, I have listened with great interest to the list, which has just been read, of the prominent names of those who have aided this College, and I am confident that, if this spirit spreads and grows in the country, higher education in the future has nothing to fear. I, therefore, gladly give my most willing support to the appeal which is made here to the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha States and to the general public for help in carrying out the good work which we see so well begun, and brought satisfactorily to the stage which it has now reached.

When I come, however, to the appeal which you have made to my Government also for assistance, I find myself upon more doubtful ground. The three main branches of a good general education of which we have to take account are primary, secondary and collegiate, and, as Education is now a transferred subject, my Government must be guided in the allotment of money to these different branches by the wishes of the Legislative Council, which has full power to deal with this part of the educational budget. The Legislative Council, while by no means forgetful of the necessity for secondary and higher education, is, at the present time, keenly and rightly desirous of expanding primary education, and, as the funds at the disposal of Government are by no means unlimited, the consequence is that it is impossible to expand in all directions, and that secondary and higher education cannot have that full measure of financial assistance which is asked for from Government until more funds are available. I do not mean to say that no expansion in collegiate education is possible, or that none has taken place, for I find that the amount allotted this year in the budget for grants to aided colleges is greater than in any previous year, but I wish merely to remind you that the calls upon Government in the matter of primary education are very heavy and these calls must be met. It is, of course, a fact that primary education itself cannot flourish in any country in which higher education is neglected, but in this Presidency the general view, and I think the correct view, is that primary education has at present a great amount of leeway to make up. In your case, at least, you know that you have always been advised to rely on your own efforts and to hope for no assistance from Government. I feel that, when you have already done so much without any such assistance, you are capable of doing still more, and while I wish it were possible for my Government to give you a grant-in-aid, I fear that I cannot hold out any hope of this until the very pressing needs of primary education are satisfactorily met.

IDEALS OF EDUCATION.

In the sphere of education there are three ideals to which, I think, we should endeavour to attain, although they may not be easy of attainment. The first is that a thorough grounding in what are commonly called the three Rs — reading, writing and arithmetic—should be placed within the reach of all His Majesty's subjects; the second is that no young man, provided he has sufficient ability, and I regard this proviso as of vital importance, should be debarred by reason of his poverty alone from obtaining the highest education that the country can give; and the third is that every student should be physically fit and consequently his mind made more receptive. The first ideal, it is well recognised, can be achieved only through long and patient work on the part of Government and their agents, the local authorities; the second can be achieved, not by making an inferior kind of higher education cheap for all, but by insisting that our higher education shall be of the very best, and by providing scholarships for the ablest of our young men. The necessity for the attainment of the third ideal is yearly being more fully appreciated and I am glad indeed to find the enthusiasm for healthy and clean sport of all kinds which is evident in all the educational establishments I have visited. On the cricket, hockey or football field, the student not only attains physical fitness but learns the all-important lesson of playing the game for his side and not only for himself which will mean much to him in after life.

KOLHAPUR'S DONATION OF RS. 30,000.

I am glad to announce that in response to the appeal of the Deccan Education Society, of whose work in the cause of education I cannot speak too highly and evidence of which work I have already had much opportunity of seeing for myself since I have been in Poona, His Highness Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur has contributed a sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of an assembly hall for the Willingdon College, to be named after his late revered father Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, the cost of which is estimated to be about a lakh of rupees.

Your Highness and gentlemen, the aims which you have set before yourselves are high, and the cause is a noble one, being no less than the raising of your country to its proper place among the nations of the world. I wish you all success in your endeavour, and I shall always take the warmest interest in the success of the students of the Willingdon College.

In the firm belief that the Willingdon College will prosper and be of lasting benefit to this Presidency, I now formally declare it open."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9.

S S Vita, Grant, Busreh.
S S Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.
S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 10.

S S Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Trieste for Trieste.
Steamer Malda for Antwerp.
Steamer Gogra for Calcutta.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vita, 1955 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain A Oliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle, arrived in harbour in Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur, 650 tons, Captain Jensen sailed yesterday from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(SATURDAY, August 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 C Valencia, 4,839, K'chi, NF, K N and Co
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 16/8, M M & Co.
3 Somersetshire, 4,546, Dunkirk, 25/8, T M and Co.
5 Karagola 3647 Durban, 20-8, M M & Co.
6 Asia, 3910, Genoa, 15/8, L Triestino.
11 Massilia, 3251, L'pool, 18/8, Graham & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
14 Shunko Maru, 5077, Kobe, 11/8, O S Kaisha.
15 Awa Maru, 3699, Kobe, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.
16 Ranee, 3634, Java, N.F., T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura, 1965, Basra, 13/8 M M & Co.
4 Vita 1955, Busreh, 15/8, M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 15/8, Scindia S N Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels, 3852, K'chi, 16/8, L Triestino.
14 Alavi 2157, Jeddah 18/8, T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 28th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co

Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.

Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.

Circassia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.

City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.

Clan MacNeil due about 15th August, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 12th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Simla due about 9th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino

Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.

City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Marioka Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due abut 14th August, Agent P & O S N Ci.

Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 9, 1924.

S S Massalia for Liverpool:—330 cwt wheat Brand, The Maniar Flour Mills; 16 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd. 100 bales cotton by, Textile Engineering Stores Supply Co.; 20 bales wool, H Ramgopal.

S S Massalia for Glasgow:—5 bales cotton cutting rags, J Motilal.

S S Massalia for New York:—5 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co. Ltd.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg—21 bales cotton, H Jagmohandas and Co. 50 cwt cardamoms, N C Bhesania and Co.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdam:—224 bales cotton, Kalli Bros.

S S Malda for Leith:—60000 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Calidonia for London:—25 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co.; 8 bales Goat skin tanned, Haji R Rahemanbhoy and Co. 13 bales Goat skin tanned, A Abdulla and Co. 1 cases cotton curtains, Pahoomal Bros. 1 bale woollen carpets, Pahoomal Bros. 8 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 20 cwt cardamoms, N C Bhesania and Co.; 7 bales goat skin, tanned, L Hasan. 25 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping A. Ltd. 12 bales Numdah Felts, Cox and Kings Shipping A. Ltd.; 32 bundles Lamb skins raw, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd. 1 bundles Lamb broad tails, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd. 18 balee lamb skins, H A Aminoff. 3 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff. 7 bundles woollen carpets, A. Azizullahoff; 700 cwt myraballams, F F Campbell and Co. 1 case cotton curtains, T Parashram.

S S Trieste for Granosa:—26 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co. Ltd.

S S Trieste for Varna:—7 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co. Ltd.

S S City of Velencia for Glasgow—1925 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

S S City of Velencia for Marseilles.—48 bales, cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S S City of Velencia for Liverpool:—10 bales wool, Haji R Rahamanbhoy and Co. 16 bales Goat Hair, Haji R Rahamanbhoy and Co.; 17 bales Goat Hair, Meyer Nissim, 55 bales cotton fly, The Cotton Waste Trading Co.; 30 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co. 20 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Asia for Genoa:—200 tons old Iron, K M Nathoo.

S S Awa Maru for Yokohama:—3 cases sandlewood oil (200 lbs). Mitsui Busan Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton N Manilal and Co. 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Hongkong:—15½ cwt. ivory, Currimbhoy and Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August, 9, 1924.

S S Mergha. Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From London—430 cases Gin 12 cases Liquor 39 cases Castor Oil, 43 cases Confectionery, 30 cases Beer, 202 cases Brandi, 95 cases Wines, 70 cases Whisky, 17 cases Blanco, 10 cases Cuenticals, 14 cases Barley, 17 cases Embrocation 9 cases Corn Flour, 117 cases Boot Polish, 19 cases Lanterns, 35 cases Sausages, 100 cases Medicines, 40 cases Gripe Water, 44 cases Oilman's Store, 40 cases old Newspapers, 54 cases Essences, 10 cases Oil Stores, 10 cases Mineral Water, 12 cases Woollens, 20 cases Sulphite of Soda, 376 cases Soap, 20 cases Mellin's Food, 30 cases Bacon, 76 cases Biscuits, 27 cases Cheese, 37 cases Antifriction Metal, 380 cases Condensed milk, 19 cases Essential Oil, 648 packages Grease 1 cask Grease, 9 cases steel Hoes, 10 cases Varnish 6 cases Ginger Ale, 15 cases Cocoa, 33 cases Bottles ,154 cases Railway Tickets, 59 Rubber Tyres, 1098 stone ware jars, 25 casks Tallow 250 drums Tar, 130 drums Sanitary Fluid, 119 cases Colour 112 kegs colour 5476 kegs Paint, 34 cases Paint, 20 drums Paint, 54 bales old clothing, 100 D/bags Nickle scrap, 150 bundles yellow metal sheets, 29 kegs Red Lead, 120 kegs white lead 2508 Sleepers, 83 cases Varnish, 180 drums Varnish 180 drums Turpentine, 5 drums Ink, 59 cases Ink 10 bags butter beans 20 bales shooks 10 bales rubber cloth 68 bales paper 30 cases Paper 20 packages Emulsion 20 barrels Emulsion 9 casks Crucibles 5 casks Ivory 15 casks Bolts and Nuts 20 bales Oakum 55 bales Blankets 20 D/bags Blue; 612 bundles Tubes 40 boxes Magnetia Metal; 300 packages Buffers 24 packages Billows 10 drums Disinfectant Fluid, 400 pieces Cross Arms, 75 bags Iron Washers.

From Middlesbro:—886 plates Steel, 6 bundles steel, 100 pieces Draw bars.

From Antwerp—100 bags rivets, 27 pieces Fittings, 34 casks Fittings, 17 x 46 cases Fittings, 31 casks Aniline Dyes, 20 bales straw boards, 275 bundles Gas Tubes, 148 pieces, Gas Tubes, 1220 bundles M. steel squares, 6013 bundles steel bars, 2639 bundles steel bars, 21 bundles M steel Rounds, 1025 bundles M S Sheets, 555 bundles Steel Angles, 359 cases M Steel Angles, 206 M Steel Teas, 100 coils steel wire, 18 cases Barbed wire, 73 cases Nails, 100 cases Vegetables 63 cases Wine, 68 cases Champaign, 40 cases Play cards, 211 cases Fish bolts, 64 cases Cheese, 100 cases Tacks, 15 cases Gin, 25 cases Bolts and Nuts, 7 cases woollen Tissues 13 bales Paper, 22 bales Newspapers, 300 zinc plates 100 cases candles.

From Port Said:—11 bales cotton.

S S Manora. Agents Mackinnon M & Co.—

From Sourabaya—75 drums Arak. 28005 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—11836 bags sugar.

From Tegal 6376 bags sugar.

From Java:—1571 bags sugar.

"SWARAJYA" AND THE NIZAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The "Swarajya" understands that the ban on that paper in the Nizam's dominions terminated on the 5th instant after the expiry of six months.

REFORMS COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

A Home Department communique states that it will be impossible for the Reforms Enquiry Committee to consider any memorandum received after the 15th August. This of course excludes persons who have already intimated their intention to furnish memoranda.

Statue of LOK TILAK

Recently Erected in Poona by the Poona City Municipality.

By V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
Girgaum—BOMBAY.

Mr. N. C. KELKER says "Mr. Wagh has shown commendable zeal in his work with the statue and those who know his reverence for Lok Tilak need not be told thas he has imported into his work the love of the religious devotee rather than the business instinct of a professional artist."

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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

3RD DAY THURSDAY, AUG 14.

ENTRIES.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr J C Galstaun's Starshot.
Mr R R S's Rabalto.
Mr R R S's Greenfinch.
Messrs Pine and A S Moloobhoy's Etheldene.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Esk Water.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Piccolo.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.
Mr Eve's Sarsaparilla.
Mr F M Garda's Allington.
Mr Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr A Hague's Treasury.
Mr Eve's The Count.
Mr Eve's School Boy.
Mr Eve's Reciprocity.
Mr Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr R H Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr A S Fezi's Margaret Joyce.
Mr C N Wadia's Trail.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A Hoyt's Discarded.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shirtaj.
H H Maharaja of Dhar's Devotion.
H H Maharaja of Dhar's Esme.
Messrs M C Patel and T Harrison's Steel Blue.
Mr F N Furdoonji's Mystery.
Mr M Ali Asker's Fearless.
Mr M Ali Asker's Black Rock.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Apple Blossom.
Mr Heath's Jovial.
Mr Heath's Zara.
Mr E Mahomed's Carsimore.
Mr C N Wadia's The Knut.
Mr C N Wadia's Pollentia.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's Greenfinch.
Mr Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr Kelso's Tarvie.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Bouillotte.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Divide.
Mr P M Cursetjee's Husky.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kaser Girl.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishnakumari.
Mr S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr F M Garda's Chummy.
Mr Eve's Czarda.
Mr A M Somji's Murmansk.
Mr Frank's Very Little.
Mr Vernon's Unruly.
Mr Eve's Night Watchman.
Mr Eve's Dialect.
Mr Eve's Green Malt.
Mr Eve's Bridal Blush.
Mr P G Singhanee's Voltage.
Mr P G Singhanee's Mist.
Mr and Mrs G Wesche Dart's The Minx.
Mr and Mrs G Wesche Dart's Carton Pierre.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Lomond Hills.
Mr A S Fezi's Belvedere.
Mr C N Wadia's French Briar.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr A B Setna's The Lily.
Mr Eve's Viscount.
Mr Frank's Dugal Dalgetty.
Mr L Kedia's Expectant.
Mr I B Torquato's Ludo.
Mr P G Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr A M Khairaz's Ctesiphon.
Mr M Ryan's Toss Up.
Mr C N Wadia's Madelina.
Mr C N Wadia's Lantern.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr R R S's First Grade.
Mr Kelso's Pomme Anna.
Mr Kelso's Irrigate.
Capt J B Browne's Corisande.
Mr J N De Souza's My Realm.
Mr J C Galstaun's Gilray.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Stormont.
Mr R S Captain's White Dart.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Daphnis.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Scandalous.
Mr K Laljee's Glass Rock.
Mr Eve's Viscount.
Mr N A Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr N A Kazi's Ulster Lad.
Mr C Vaz's Headstrong.
Mr Frank's Erinite.
Mr Frank's Dugald Dalgetty.
Mr S M Kanji's Pin Money.
Messrs M C Patel and T Harrison's Steel Blue.
Mr M J Lala's Woorali.
Nawabzada Sayud Uzzagar Khan's Lady Rita.
Mr Heath's Blackwater.
Messrs Heath and A H Sulleman's Island Lord.
Mr P G Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr P G Singhanee's Nikolaki.
Mr R H Gahagan's Krempion (late Ballyfoi).
Mr R H Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr and Mrs G Wesche Dart's Trostan.
Mr and Mrs G Wesche Dart's Cheery Girl.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Desert Gold.
Mr C N Wadia's Madelina.
Major A W Molony's Martenora.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr R R S's Costa Rica.
Mr E Kadum's Andolis.
Mr E Kadum's Alder.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gosub.
Mr C Chhotalall's Vazirulmulk.
Dr J E Bharucha and Mr G T Mawson's Bahadorjung.
Mr Eve's Mandil.
Mr Eve's Rosa Hill.
Mr Eve's Chieftain.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
Messrs A S Fezi and Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Karikata.
Mr T Harrison's Shahzada.
Mr A Mana's Sahoo.
Mr M Ali Asker's Arab Knight.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Moyeed.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Khataf.
Mr Eve's Apollo.
Mr Noble's Wadi.
Mr T M Goculdass' Shums.
Mr T M Goculdass' Zohal.
Mr R H Gahagan's Silver Streak.
Mr R H Gahagan's Kheyum.
Mr R H Gahagan's Kitchener.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr H Hassonally's Ornato.
Mr N E Patel's Silver Cloud.
Messrs S B Irani and B J Irani's Towfik.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nafa.
Mr M T Kazrani's Kamal.
Messrs A K Essa and Abdulla Jusub's Sannayet.
Mr Eve's Some Surprise.
Mr H Kadum's Mahir.
Mr G D Shuttleworth's Sir Jamal.
Mr Heath's Dirrah.
Mr T M Goculdass' Safety.
Mr Shaik Esmail Mahomed's Arman.
Mr H Noormahomed's White Rose.

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DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Montreal.—In the Davis Cup contest, Crosker and Wright (Canada) beat Okomoto and Harada (Japan) 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Montreal.—In the Davis Cup Singles, Shimidzu (Japan) beat Wright (Canada) 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0, thus eliminating Canada.—Reuter.

BOXING CONTEST AT WEMBLEY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

In a boxing contest at the Wembley Stadium to-day, Jack Bloomfield (England) was knocked out in the third round by Tom Gibbons (America).—Reuter.

In the first round Gibbons rushed in with heavy blows to the body, but Bloomfield more than once steadied him with powerful lefts. In the second round while the American was raining short-arm blows to the body Bloomfield was going for his opponent's head. Near the end of the round Gibbons floored the Englishman with the left hook to the jaw. Bloomfield staggered to his feet after the count of six, but he was again floored, the bell alone saving his being counted out. In the third round Bloomfield came out very groggy. The American with right and left to the head floored him. Bloomfield rose, but another punch of the American knocked him out. Weather was glorious and 64,000 people witnessed the fight.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surrey vs. Middlesex at Oval:—Middlesex have made 345 for 4, Lee contributing 126, Hearne 108 and Hendren 75 not out.

Sussex vs. Kent at Hastings:—Sussex scored 165, A. H. Gilligan making 60. Kent have made 262 for 3, J. Bryan scoring 128 and Seymour 76.

Hampshire vs. Leicestershire at Southampton:—Hampshire made 318, Brown scoring 50, Bowell 68 and Mead 101. Leicester have made 6 for loss of no wickets.

Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire at Sheffield:—Warwick made 170. Yorkshire have scored 114 for 2, Sutcliffe making 62 not cut.

Notts vs. Derbyshire at Nottingham:—Derby made 216. Richmond took 6 for 76. Notts have scored 105 for 3.

Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire at Cheltenham:—Gloucester made 114, Root took 5 for 50. Worcester scored 114, Pearson making 61. Parker took 5 for 40. Gloucester have made 16 for 2 in their second innings.

Lancashire vs. Essex at Blackpool:—Lancashire made 209, Makepeace scoring 100. Ashton took 4 for 26. Essex have made 57 for 3.

United Services vs. South Africans at Portsmouth:—The weather was glorious and the wicket was good. South Africans made 182, Hearne and Taylor contributing 68 and 62 respectively. Jameson took 4 for 33. United Services have made 145 for 2, G. Bryan scoring 51 not out.—Reuter.

Bloomfontein.—Orange Freestate defeated the British Rugby Team by 8 points to 3.—Reuter.

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

U. P. GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Aug. 9.

His Excellency Sir William Marris received a deputation of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and in the course of his reply to the address of welcome the Governor said that British Government always stood for religious freedom and that legislation affecting religious or social usages would normally come before the Central Legislature with whom he had no direct concern. He assured the deputation of his continued interest in their welfare and of his readiness to help them in any way possible.

FRONTIER OUTLAW KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

News from Peshawar shows that some villages of Sheikh Mohammad's village close to Peshawar had an encounter with the gang of Banat, who was a dangerous outlaw, and succeeded in inflicting serious wounds on Banat who died afterwards.

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LOCAL BOARDS.

GRADUAL AWAKENING AMONG PUBLIC.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following publication:—

"According to a Resolution of the Government of Bombay reviewing the administration of the Local Boards, there were 27 District Boards and 222 Taluka Boards in the Presidency during the year 1922-23. The constitution of the Boards has practically undergone no change during the year. All the District Local Boards except that of Upper Sind Frontier, had non-official Presidents. The number of non-official Presidents of Taluka Boards increased from 97 in 1921-22 to 130 in the year under report leaving 92 Taluka Boards still under official Presidents. The accounts of the Local Board Elections show a varying degree of enthusiasm. In the Northern Division triennial elections were held in the Ahmedabad and Thana Districts. The triennial elections in the Bardoli Taluka of the Surat District which had been twice postponed owing to the disturbed political atmosphere took place in September 1922 and considerable interest was evinced by the electors. In the North Salsette Taluka of the Thana District of 2 groups there were no candidates and non-officials were appointed by Government. Elsewhere the elections were fairly well contested. Attempts were made by non-cooperators to gain control of local bodies and as a result they succeeded in capturing 4 out of 12 seats on the Thana District Local Board and 25 to 50 per cent. of the seats on Taluka Boards. Elections were also held in good many of the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions. The result shows that there is a gradual, though somewhat slow, awakening amongst the public as to the importance of these local bodies and in some instances keen interest was disclosed by the electorates.

LOCAL BOARDS' TAXATION.

The incidence of Local Boards taxation varied from R. 0/2/8 per head in the Southern Division to R. 0/5/8 in the Northern Division and averaged R. 0/3/10 for the whole Presidency.

The total revenue of the Boards fell from 153 to 146 lakhs of rupees. The chief decrease was noticed under the sub-head of Civil Works owing to reduced Government grants for repairs of roads and buildings. The Imperial assignment of Rs. 7 lakhs for this purpose was provincialised on the introduction of the Reforms and owing to financial stringency Government were obliged to reduce the former year's grants of Rs. 15,50,000 to Rs. 11,00,000.

The total expenditure of the Boards remained practically stationary, the figure for the year being Rs. 1,45,15,000 as against Rs. 1,47,30,000 in the proceeding year. There was an increase of expenditure under education which rose from Rs. 83,70,000 in 1921-22 to Rs. 87,29,000 in the year under review. The expenditure under Civil Works fell off by Rs. 5,99,000 as compared with the preceding year's outlay of Rs. 43,46,000.

The closing balances of the Boards show an increase from 39¼ lakhs to Rs. 40½ lakhs and as remarked in former reports these balances are in excess of the prescribed minima. This accumulation shows want of method and organisation in the arrangement of works. It is not a proper excuse that certain works could not be completed within the year. There are many urgent needs in all the Districts of the Presidency. Care and caution in the expenditure of public money is essential; but the timid finance of the District Local Boards will always, if persisted in, diminish the value of their administration. While recognising the difficulties that are in the way of the Boards, Government consider that they are not insurmountable if organised measures are taken and if the interest and co-operation of members and the people can be secured. The principal remedy is the engagement of an adequate and efficien engineering staff and it is gratifying to note that some of the Boards have recently taken steps in that direction.

It is somewhat surprising to find that the District Local Boards with an income of nearly a crore and a half of rupees should raise practically no loan to finance their original major works. The Boards are constantly complaining of the inadequacy of their income, but it is their usual practice to finance capital works from current revenue. They do not apparently realise that by so doing they are not only not taking advantage of their strong financial position to obtain funds for the development of their Districts but also are unfairly burdening the present generation with the whole capital cost of works of which the benefit will, to a large extent, be reaped by posterity.

Most of the Boards of the Northern Division appointed Works Committees consisting chiefly of non-official members and village Works Committees in parts of Panch Mahal and Kaira. On the whole the members of these Committees are reported to have taken fair amount of interest in the supervision of the works. Such interest also is not lacking in the Central Division where the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and members of Works Committees are reported to be alive to their responsibilities. This improvement is reported to be due to the payment of travelling allowances to members for inspecting works in progress. The system of giving small works on contract to village Patils and Panchas was tried in the Sakri Taluka of the West Khandesh District. In other Talukas the villagers did not choose to take up the works. The apparent apathy of the villagers cannot be easily understood. There are great advantages in this simple system of entrusting village works to villagers and Government believe that it is undoubtedly the correct line in which to proceed if interest in Local Self-Government is to be stimulated. The object can be achieved by entrusting these works to village panchayats where these are established.

"Although the year's work presents no feature of special importance," continues the Resolution, "the general administration of the Local Boards was on the whole fairly satisfactory with the exception of the Thana District Local Board which has shown a disposition to ignore the provisions of the law which regulate the expenditure of local funds under proper control and sanction. Members generally have been reported to be taking interest in Local Board matters and the non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents have evinced considerable enthusiasm in their labours. In spite of the contraction in Government grants under the heads Civil Works and Medical owing to financial stringency the aggregate expenditure of the Boards was much the same as in the preceding year. Increased vitality and growth can only be produced by increase of nourishment, that is, by an improvement in the financial position of the Boards.

The year witnessed the adoption of two very important measures in the field of Local Board Administration, namely, the passing of the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923 and the Primary Education Act, 1923. With these the Local Boards are now commencing a near era. While the former confers on the Local Boards wide powers of taxation to increase their revenues, the latter enable them to embark on the expansion of elementary education on a systematic and expansive scale. So far few Boards have shown any anxiety to take advantage of the provisions of the new Act to augment their resources by new taxation. Finance is the crux of the situation which the Boards must try to shoulder with tact and courage. Under the new Act the Boards have considerable powers of taxation and it is their duty to take full advantage of this, instead of, as now, shrinking from new taxation to please the electorate. Though the Boards cannot do without Government assistance in certain matters they must realise that in asking for grants from Government they attempt to throw the financial burden for local needs on to the taxpayer outside the local area."

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS ACT.

Finally referring to the working of the Village Panchayats Act Government observe:—"The Village Panchayat Act which was meant to be a source of financial an administrative relief to the Local Boards has not so far been of practical utility in that direction. Though it be better to suspend the final judgment regarding the success or otherwise of the working of the Act, there are distinct signs to show that the rural population is not anxious to have Panchayats, the main reason being that the people do not want to tax themselves however lightly. A dislike of taxation is not peculiar to the villagers of this Presidency and it is only natural that taxation should not appeal to villagers who have not yet seen the benefits that will result from their contributions. From the applications received for cancelling the Panchayats already established it seems that the people are showing a deplorable lack of appreciation of the opportunities afforded them for training in the art of Local Self-Government. The President, District Local Board, Satara, observes that the District Local Board has taken steps to organise and train village panchayats since it is to those panchayats that they must look for assistance in connection with education, village sanitation and inspection of village roads, but so long as local enthusiasm is not aroused there will be no real progress in Local Self-Government. If the village panchayats are to have any vitality they must have responsible functions and adequate funds; but complaints have been received that the members of the village panchayats are unwilling to facilitate the collection of the house tax imposed by these bodies and prefer that the odium of collection should fall on Government. This the President says is, perhaps, not unnatural as it is evident that the electorate will require more education as to the meaning of Local Self-Government before its duties and responsibilities are fully realised by them. The Local Boards will have to carry on an intensive propaganda if they expect to have successful Panchayats established."

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MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras will formally open the ensuing session of the Legislative Council on the 18th instant. The list of business is very heavy and includes a large number of official and non-official Bills. The Law Member will submit a proposal for the construction of the Mettur project for the approval of the House. The estimated cost of the project is said to be Rs. 6,12,00,000. There are about six official Bills, including the Entertainment Tax Bill, the Midwives' Registration Bill, and possibly a Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

Two days will be allotted for the non-official business. There are no fewer than four non-official Bills to be disposed of, including Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswami's Malabar Tenancy Bill. The ballot held yesterday resulted in 24 resolutions being provisionally selected. These include the discussion of such important subjects as the Lee Commission's Report and the introduction of the new Land Revenue Bill, the release of Mr. M. P. Narayan Menon who was convicted of complicity in the Moplah rebellion, the release of political prisoners, the stoppage of Labour recruitment for Assam from the Agency tracts and the removal of sex disqualification for the Legislative Council.

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POONA RACES

Coupon Books.

It is hereby notified that during the Poona Racing Season proper, that is, the seven race meetings to be held in September, the fares by the 1st and 2nd Class Race Specials will be increased by Rs. 2/- and the 3rd Class by Re. 1/-. The sale of coupon books containing coupons for all meetings at existing fares will be continued until August 16th. Race goers purchasing coupons at the existing rates on or before August 16th will be permitted to travel throughout the season **without payment of enhanced fares.** Free reservation will be granted to purchasers of coupons and seats can be definitely engaged for the whole season at the time of purchase.

The coupon books until August 14th contain 14 return coupons, one for each of the remaining race meetings and the prices are as follows:—

	First Class journey	Second Class journey
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With admission to 2nd enclosure	Rs. 266/-	Rs. 182/-
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Acting Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Aug. 9.

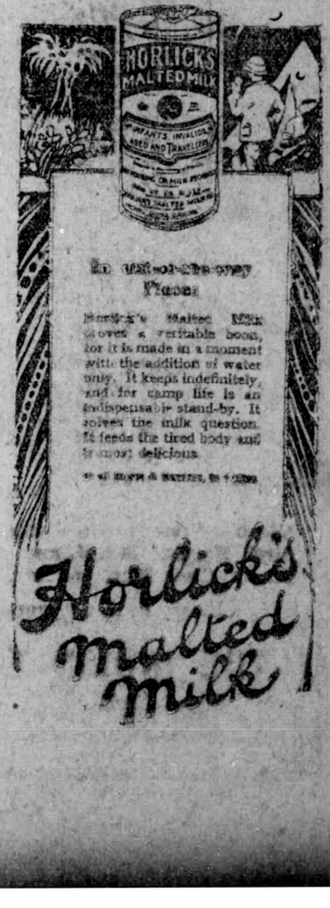
The autumn session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council commences at Ranchi on August 19th. The agenda includes besides the University legislation quite a large number of official bills and non-official resolutions

EUROPEAN BOILER INSPECTOR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD SIND, Aug. 9.

In connection with the serious railway accident near Mahesar on the N. W. Railway, the European boiler inspector, Frank Crosseley Woodward, who had been placed on trial under Section 304 A. I. P. C., on a charge of causing death by rash and negligent action and also under Sections 337, 465 and 471 for forgery, tampering with Government documents etc., has now been found guilty and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment on the first charge and to one month under the second. The accused has filed an appeal and has been released on bail.



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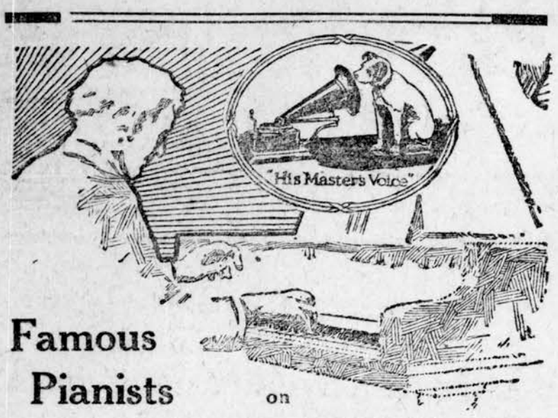

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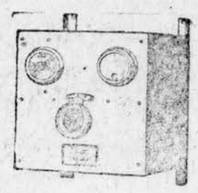

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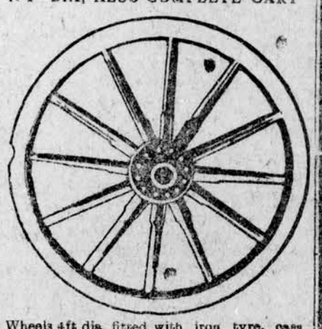

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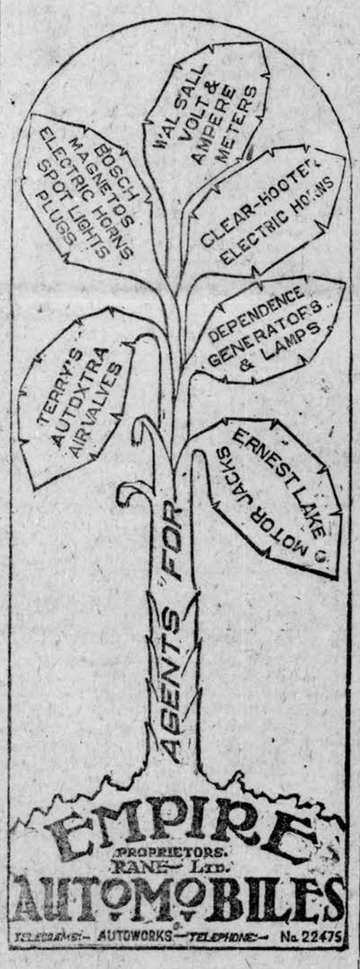

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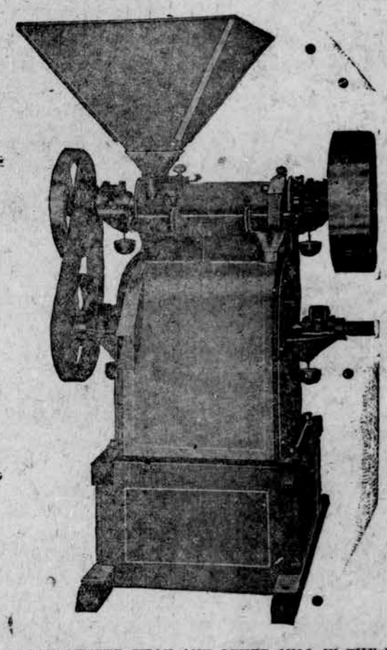

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